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AFANASYEV ON DEPLOYMENT OF MORE SUBS NEAR U.S.

OW190945 Tokyo KYODO in English 0940 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow Oct 19 KYODO -- If the intermediate nuclear force (INF) talks ended without agreement and the United States deployed Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union would have to deploy additional nuclear missiles in its communist allies and also increase the number of nuclear-powered submarines currently deployed near the U.S. coasts, the editor in chief of PRAVDA told KYODO news service Wednesday.

While describing it as his personal view, Viktor G. Afanasyev, editor in chief of the Communist Party paper, said the Soviets would have to take some steps to counteract the U.S. new missile deployment.

Afanasyev made the remark during an interview here with Shozaburo Usuda, deputy chief writer of KYODO.

The PRAVDA chief said that U.S. Pershing II missiles can reach Soviet territory in seven or eight minutes and that the Soviet Union would have to take some action so that its missiles too can reach U.S. territory in the same length of time.

Afanasyev, known as one of brains of leader Yuriy Andropov, however, said the Soviet Union would not use Cuba in such a counteraction against the U.S.

He ruled out the possibility, when asked by KYODO whether Andropov's recent statement that U.S. proper would be placed in a similar situation means Moscow's deployment of medium-range missiles in Cuba.

Afanasyev replied the Soviet use of Cuba is banned under the 1962 agreement with the Americans.

Afanasyev said if the U.S. deployed Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe, the INF talks in Geneva might be suspended.

But he also said that the INF negotiations must be reopened eventually and that the missile problem must be solved through talks.

While pointing out that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko did not touch on the fate of the INF talks during his meeting with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Afanasyev said his government has not made an official position on the matter yet.

This remark by Afanasyev shows that Moscow is placing expectations on the talks with the Americans to the last moment.

Afanasyev said the Soviet Union would not increase the number of SS-20 missiles in the Far East. Moscow has no reason for worsening relations with Japan and other countries in the area, he said.

Asked about the idea of holding a summit between the Soviet Union and the United States, Afanasyev said the Soviet leadership has no enthusiasm for the idea now.

The Soviets have by no [as received] intention of helping U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the 1984 presidential election, he said.

Whoever is U.S. President, the Soviet Union will not change its policy of peaceful coexistence, the easing of tension and improving relations with the United States, Afanasyev said.

The interview of the PRAVDA editor-in-chief by KYODO followed an interview by the West German magazine STERN of Gen Nikolay Chervov, senior member of the Soviet General Staff, released in Bonn Monday.

Gen Chervov was quoted as saying if the U.S. deploys Pershing II missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union would take counteractions that would pose a direct threat to the U.S. proper. But the general did not elaborate.

Afanasyev's remarks could be taken as indicating new counteractions may include an increase in nuclear-powered submarines near the U.S., though he said that was only his personal view.

Lieut Gen Kiliyan [name as received], deputy head of a Soviet institute of war history, in an interview with KYODO has cited four possible counteractions against the U.S.

They were: (1) lifting of the freeze on medium-range missiles; (2) deployment of fresh weapons in the Soviet bloc; (3) placing the U.S. proper under a similar military threat to that of the Soviet Union; and (4) strengthening the military power of the Warsaw Pact.

SOVIET COMMENTATORS ASSAIL U.S. INF PROPOSALS

U.S. 'Play-Acting' Until Deployment

LD141652 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] A REUTER report from NATO Headquarters in Brussels says that the first batch of American medium-range nuclear missiles will be installed at three bases in West Germany, Britain and Italy next month. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, individual parts of these missiles are already being delivered by American military transport planes in secret flights over the Atlantic. Our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver makes these remarks:

So it's no longer a secret that while American diplomats are marking time at the talks in Geneva, American nuclear missiles are beginning to appear in Western Europe and not because of the alleged Russian intractability. Everything has been play-acted just as it was devised in Washington when in December of 1979 the NATO Council adopted what is known as its twin-track decision. It would have been more correct to call it a twin-bottom decision. Formally it provided for two parallel measures -- the Geneva talks and preparations for the deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe if the talks were unsuccessful. But in reality all of Washington's efforts have been focused on stationing the missiles at any cost.

The American delegation at the Geneva talks has deliberately created a deadlock, putting forth demand after demand that the other side obviously could not accept. And meanwhile everything was being done to speed up the development of new American missiles with a range of more than 2,000 km so that they could reach from Western Europe the vital centers of the Soviet Union and its allies.

Incidentally the Pentagon's orders for such missiles had been distributed among major American firms long before the NATO decision was officially taken. The first allocations for this purpose in the American military budget were made in 1976. While American diplomats in Geneva were advancing their zero options and interim plans, one more absurd than the other, American military experts were testing Pershing and cruise missiles. Although many of the systems blew up at take-off, officials in Washington have apparently decided to go ahead with their installation. After all, the missiles will be deployed not in the United States but in other countries, countries that will play the role of nuclear hostages. And if this is the case there must be no room for ambiguity.

As the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov warned in his statement of 28 September -- if contrary to the will of the majority of the population in the countries of Western Europe, American nuclear missiles do appear in Europe, this will be a step of a major scale hostile to peace, a step by the leaders of the United States and by the leaders of the other NATO countries acting in concert with them. One would like to hope that this warning will be heeded while there is still time to avert the imminent danger.

U.S. 'Sham Concessions'

LD151117 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1845 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, 14 October (TASS) -- "The fuss raised in the West over the 'new American position' at the Geneva talks on medium-range weapons in Europe strikingly resembles a grand advertising campaign to 'market' a new product that is of no better quality than the last one," Nikolay Portugalov says in the weekly MOSCOW NEWS (issue of 16 October).

"The U.S. 'initiative,'" the author says, "is the same old 'interim option.'" It is the same categorical refusal to count in Geneva the medium-range nuclear weapons of Britain and France, although the Soviet side has made it absolutely clear that counting them is for it the sine qua non of any possible compromise.

"The White House," the author continues in this connection, "has sought to demonstrate that the 'interim option' has a certain 'tolerance' and does not rule out a 'flexible interpretation acceptable to the Soviet side.' And this is the essence of the wrong label stuck on the U.S. 'initiative.'"

Now the United States, N. Portugalov notes, is graciously agreeing to deploy in Europe only an equivalent equal to the Soviet [as received] (all the remaining NATO systems of this class are left out of the reckoning), and not count the USSR's missiles sited beyond the Urals in the European equation.

However, it is at the same time stipulated that the United States reserves for itself the right to deploy the same number of missiles not in Europe but "in some other place." It is interesting to wonder where -- in the Near East? Or on the deck of the Japanese "unsinkable aircraft carrier"?

If one is to go into the concept of "equality," in this context then one may ask Washington one simple question: In what place would it agree to the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles beyond the borders of the USSR, in the same way as it is claiming to do in Europe? In Latin America, perhaps?

The second sham concession in the American position lies in the United States' now displaying readiness to talk about the correlation of Pershing II's and cruise missiles for deployment in Europe.

But even by American logic the right it reserves for itself to deploy missiles "somewhere else" renders this pseudoconcession worthless. "The main thing," the author of the MOSCOW NEWS article stresses, "is that the USSR's readiness to pursue mutually acceptable accords will be exhausted once the very first new American missiles are deployed in Europe!"

The Soviet side has gone to the limit of concessions compatible with its security in the question of medium-range weapons. By agreeing to have missiles of this class and no more warheads on them than Britain and France do, the Soviet Union has disengaged itself from the geostrategic factor which constantly acts against it, thanks to which any Western medium-range weapons in Europe that reach Soviet territory will always be dangerous for the USSR.

"If those European political figures who neglect the interests of their peoples go on helping to implement the ambitious militaristic plans of the United States, which regards its European allies as hostages, the Geneva talks will be doomed to be a fiasco, which is already close, and the advance of our continent on to a new, immeasurably more dangerous level of nuclear confrontation will be inevitable. The whole responsibility for that fateful course of development will lie with the West and its present leaders," the author of the article in the weekly concludes.

Proposals Designed for 'Simpletons'

LD151726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 15 Oct 83

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; Lieutenant General Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov commentary]

[Text] The calm, firm, balanced tone of the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has made a profound impression on the world public. The profound analysis of the complex present-day situation, the precise appraisal of most acute problems, our country's clear position on the fateful question of war and peace has already been discussed for a long time by the mass media of the entire world.

The statement says precisely that the militarist course of the U.S. Administration is to blame for the present tension, the threat of a nuclear war. It is precisely the administration which, having proclaimed a crusade against real socialism, is daily pushing mankind toward the dangerous brink of a world conflagration.

Facts? There is a multitude of them. The American leadership has in fact moved on from political and ideological attacks on socialism to real preparations for a large-scale nuclear confrontation. The directive: Development of the Armed Forces of the United States for the 1984-88 Period, which was adopted, says outright that the United States must be so powerful as to be ready to destroy socialism as a social system. This propaganda aim of the Washington politicians is exceptionally dangerous. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, noting the militarist features of the American leaders, stressed that for the sake of achieving their imperial objectives they are going so far that one cannot help doubting whether any restraints at all exist for Washington to prevent it from crossing a line at which any thinking person should stop.

This policy without restraints was again demonstrated graphically in the U.S. President's speech at the United Nations on 26 September this year. He put forward three notorious new, so-called new, points of the American proposal which the bourgeois press started to pass off there and then as superb proposals.

On the whole, this amounts to the President attempting to link not only those Soviet missiles which we have in the country's European part, but also in the Asian part. Allegedly, the United States has the right to deliver to Western Europe the same quantity of missiles which we possess, both in the European and Asian part. That's a clear case of comparing chalk with cheese. It is clear to anyone that the Soviet Union's eastern intermediate-range missiles have no bearing at all on Europe. Another novelty of American flexibility, if one can call it that, is that the Americans will allegedly possibly deploy 10 or so fewer missiles in Europe if the Soviet Union reduces all its missiles. But this is still the same notorious Reagan zero option with modifications. You see, right new there exists in Europe an approximate parity in intermediate-range arms. And any reduction by us, if only by one missile, would only increase NATO's advantage. But this will never be.

As for the third point of the novelty, if one can call it that, the American proposals are connected with attempts to reduce not only Soviet missiles but also aircraft, creating for NATO an advantage also in this sphere. Such is the essence of American flexibility. Such dishonest proposals are designed for simpletons, for deceiving public opinion, for camouflaging American claims to unilateral advantage. It is not difficult to see that such a policy without restraints is only worsening the international climate, aggravating confrontation and increasing the risk of nuclear war.

Inasmuch as an ever greater number of ordinary people are discerning in American policy a real threat to peace, Washington is trying in every possible way to don the garb of peace champions. But can one really believe the American President who goes on and on about peace while at the same time the Pentagon is approving a new plan for the creation of military space systems? Reagan promises to fight for the security of the peoples while at the same time the American armada is keeping Beirut and other towns in Lebanon in its sights.

The head of the White House is putting forward his false peace initiatives while his General Rogers, supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe, again publicly states NATO's right to a first nuclear strike. Well, judge for yourselves what the value of their peacemaking is. Politicians without restraints are dangerous and it precisely such politicians who are now in the White House. In the face of the new dangerous challenge on the part of the NATO circles, the Soviet people and all Soviet servicemen have replied with unanimous support for the confident and firm words of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, who stated that the Soviet people can rest assured: Our country's defense capability will be maintained at such a level that anyone would be ill-advised to stage a trial of strength. Our might, resolve, and constant combat readiness is a major factor in ensuring that a potential aggressor does not venture into a nuclear adventure.

'Impending Danger' of Euromissiles

PM171055 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Oct 83 p 1

[Editorial: "A Word to the Reader. Our Conversation Today Is About the Preservation of Peace on the Planet"]

[Text] All Soviet people and millions of people of goodwill in other countries are discussing the Statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a document of enormous political significance that provides an exhaustive analysis of the present international situation.

The Reagan administration has unleashed an unprecedented arms race, a large-scale build-up of military potential, and the production of all types of weapons -- nuclear, chemical, and conventional. The deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries is under active preparation. The mass production of new strategic arms systems is under way.

Reagan and his team are making no secret of their plans: to destroy socialism as a social system. The malicious slander campaign against our country has never known such dimensions. They shrink at nothing to fan anti-Sovietism into military hysteria, not even at the most disgusting provocations, as in the case involving the South Korean aircraft sent into USSR airspace for espionage purposes. Exploiting this incident for anti-Soviet purposes, the U.S. Administration has gotten Congress to approve enormous appropriations for new types of weapons.

The language in which Reagan today tries to talk with the Soviet Union exceeds the framework of diplomatic decency and borders on invective. Everything indicates that people who are prepared to gamble with the fate of universal peace in their blind and shameless anti-Sovietism and anticommunism are in power in the United States. Basically, this is psychological preparation for nuclear war, for delivering a nuclear first strike against the Soviet Union.

All Soviet people must understand that peace, international security, and the very life of our people are threatened. Washington's nuclear maniacs, who are going to extremes, must be stopped today, because tomorrow may be too late.

"Even if anyone at all had nourished illusions about a possible evolution for the better in the incumbent U.S. Administration's policy," Yu.V. Andropov stressed, "the latest events have finally dispelled them. It is going so far to attain its imperial goals that people cannot fail to doubt if there is anything at all to prevent Washington from crossing the boundary at which every thinking person must stop."

Yu.V. Andropov's statement has shown yet again that the Soviet Union's foreign policy is based not upon emotions but upon healthy reason, realism, and profound responsibility for the fate of peace.

Throughout the 65 years of its existence our country has withstood many trials, among them some harsh ones. Reagan's "crusade" against our country is not the first one in history. It is expedient to remind the Washington officials of the final destination of those who have tried to encroach upon the integrity of our state, its independence, and our socialist system. Neither Reagan nor his ilk has succeeded or will succeed in reversing the march of world history.

Those who are hoping to attain military superiority over our country and are hatching plans for nuclear war against the Soviet Union with a view to emerging victorious must understand: We will be able under any circumstances to safeguard the security of our country and of our friends and allies. The Soviet people can rest assured: The Soviet Union's defense capability is at such a level that we would not advise anyone to organize a trial of strength.

The Soviet people, for their part, are not seeking such a trial of strength. The Soviet leadership, Yu.V. Andropov emphasized, is in no doubt as to the line it must follow in international affairs and in the present acute international situation.

While angrily condemning the reckless actions by the U.S. Administration, the Soviet people will, as always, take the path of the maintenance and strengthening of peace, the path of detente, of curbing the arms race, and of expanding and deepening international cooperation. This is the will of the millions of Soviet people, and it is manifested in the numerous letters received by the central organs and the press.

No, Reagan and others of that ilk will not succeed in condemning mankind to death. The arms race can and must be ended. In putting forward far-reaching propositions for the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons -- both strategic and medium-range -- in Europe, the USSR is concerned not only with its own security and the security of the socialist community countries but also with the security of all other countries.

The deceitful and provocative U.S. tactics at the Geneva talks, whose purpose is to try to alter the existing balance of strategic and Eurostrategic arms to NATO's benefit, are countered by the Soviet Union by its line of honest and fair agreement. It is striving to achieve such solutions as would not infringe upon anyone's legitimate interests and would lessen the nuclear threat that is hanging over the world as a whole and over Europe in particular. It must be clear to every Soviet person that the so-called "flexibility" being trumpeted by Western propaganda that has allegedly been displayed by the Reagan administration in Geneva is nothing but another fraud against the public, an attempt to blunt the edge of the antinuclear movement that has spread throughout the world and slyly sneak its Pershing II and cruise missiles into West Europe.

There must be no misunderstanding on this point, either. The Soviet Union's goodwill should not be taken as a sign of weakness. If, despite the clearly expressed will of the majority of inhabitants in West European countries, U.S. nuclear missiles capable of reaching the Soviet Union's territory do appear on the European Continent, this will be a major step hostile to the cause of peace taken by the U.S. leaders and officials from other NATO countries acting in concert with them. The Soviet Union will be able to give the appropriate response to this move, as well as to the other militarist steps by the United States -- and let the people across the ocean understand this well: Its word will not diverge from its deed.

Mankind today is living through an exceptionally serious and dangerous situation. Peace and international security are under direct threat. All Soviet people and every one of our readers whom we are addressing must be aware of the impending danger. They must be aware of it so as to redouble their efforts in the struggle for peace and strengthen our motherland's might with their shock work and selfless labor.

Peace can and must be defended. Its fundamental guarantee is the existence of our country and the socialist community, with their enormous economic might and impressive defense potential which are placed in the service of peace.

18 OCT INF PLENARY MEETING IN GENEVA NOTED

LD181106 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Geneva October 18 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe has been held here today.

START PLENARY MEETING HELD IN GENEVA 18 OCT

LD181229 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Geneva October 18 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA has been held here today at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons.

SOVIET INFLEXIBILITY AT ARMS TALKS DENIED

LD181011 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 17 Oct 83

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] Journalists serving the military-industrial complex and militaristic political circles have yet another favorite hobby-horse. Recently in the Western press and in speeches made by leading officials in the United States and other NATO countries there has been constant repetition of the thesis that the USSR allegedly lacks the appropriate flexibility in its approach toward nuclear arms limitations; and this, they say, hinders the reaching of accords in Geneva. Here is a commentary on this thesis from my colleague, Anatoliy Doronin:

[Doronin] There is a fairly simple explanation for its appearance. The antinuclear, antimissile movement in West Europe is gaining increasing momentum, but the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva still remain deadlocked. Someone must be found at fault for this. And so in Washington, and then in a number of capitals of West European countries as well, leading officials-- the last in this chain is Italian Prime Minister Craxi -- declare that the West expects the USSR to renounce its baised position and show more flexibility at the Geneva talks, and then, they say, people may hope for success.

But what do these officials consider biased in our position? It transpires that in the first place it is because the USSR insists that British and French missiles be counted on NATO's side. But on whose else's side could they be -- surely not those of the Warsaw Pact?

In the second place, they allege, the inflexibility of the Soviet position is shown in the fact that the USSR categorically opposes the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in West Europe, and does not agree to the deployment even of some portion of them. Yes, this is true, because in our opinion the arrival in West Europe of U.S. first-strike missiles will lead not only to the disruption of the nuclear balance in Europe and the strategic balance in the world as a whole, but also to a new twist in the nuclear arms race, which will further intensify the nuclear danger, and not only for the peoples of Europe but also for all mankind. This is why the USSR is categorically opposed to the deployment of the new Pershings and cruise missiles on the European Continent and proposes to the United States that nuclear arms in Europe be, on the contrary, reduced, not increased; and this also applies to strategic nuclear weapons.

As Comrade Andropov's statement notes in this connection, in submitting far-reaching proposals on nuclear arms limitations and reductions, we are concerned not only for the security of the USSR and the states of the socialist community, but for the security of all other countries. The peoples understand this. There is proof of this both in the national opinion polls, which show that an overwhelming majority of the population of NATO countries opposes the nuclear arms race, and in the widespread nature of the antinuclear movement.

But do the governments of America's West European allies ponder the fact that the United States is turning their countries into nuclear hostages? It seems not. They do not consider this; if they did, they would realize that by talking about the lack of flexibility on the USSR's part, Washington, as the saying goes in such cases, is trying to lay the blame at someone else's door, and to hide its disinclination to reach a settlement in Geneva.

As regards the USSR -- I return again to Comrade Andropov's statement -- the Soviet side aims at finding mutually acceptable decisions on an honorable, just basis, which do not infringe on anyone's interests. And if the United States were to be guided by these same principles and did not strive to destroy to its own advantage the correlation of forces in the European zone, a settlement would undoubtedly be reached in Geneva.

SOVIETS ADDRESS UN COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

LD181959 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0843 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Excerpts] New York, 18 Oct (TASS) -- Elimination of the threat of nuclear war -- this global problem of primary importance is at the center of the general discussion which has begun in the UN General Assembly First Committee on political issues and issues of security, including disarmament.

Speaking in the committee, USSR representative V. F. Petrovskiy stressed that the threat of nuclear war is becoming increasingly real. It is engendered primarily by the unrestrained arms race, whipped up by those who are endeavoring to achieve military superiority. Pointing to the particular danger of the planned deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe, the Soviet delegate noted that this step would complicate the world situation and acutely sharpen nuclear confrontation. The essence of the problem of ensuring peace and international security can be expressed most concisely as follows: maintenance of the approximate military-strategic balance between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, between the USSR and United States, which has come about in Europe and globally.

Concerning the latest Soviet initiatives put forward for discussion at the United Nations, he stressed that the adoption of a declaration condemning nuclear war would help to form a healthy political climate, would strengthen trust between states, and would thus facilitate the implementation of practical measures to limit and reduce nuclear weapons.

VELIKHOV DISCUSSES USSR, U.S. SCIENTISTS' FORUM

LD182032 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- The 4th meeting of delegations from the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences is continuing in Moscow for the second day to discuss international security and arms control. The leader of the Soviet delegation, Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, who is vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said in a TASS interview: "We are glad that in the conditions of an extremely tense international situation scientists of the two countries -- the USSR and the United States -- have found it possible to meet and discuss the pressing issues of preserving life on earth." In Velikhov's opinion, this indicates the scientists' awareness of their responsibility for the destinies of peace and of the role they could play in shaping world public opinion.

The meeting, he said, is discussing most important problems connected with the dangerous plans of deploying U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe and placing weapons in outer space. "We are discussing the issues of freezing nuclear armaments quantitatively and qualitatively, the problem of setting up nuclear-weapons-free zones, confidence-building measures and other equally important issues," Velikhov said.

"All participants in the meeting attach much significance to the USSR's pledge not to be the first to place any kinds of anti-satellite weapons in space," the head of the Soviet delegation said. "All realise also that the most sharp issue today is preparations for the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. It means the U.S. Administration's attempt at wrecking the existing parity. I think that the American scientists attending the meeting also share this view."

Naturally, Velikhov emphasised, the Soviet scientists are concerned about the policies of the Reagan administration, which is trying to foil any attempts at nuclear disarmament. Also American specialists are voicing anxiety at the meeting over these policies.

"The course of the current discussion and its results, as we have decided, will not be extensively covered in the press," the vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences said. "But we believe that the U.S. scientists taking part in the meeting will report its results to President Reagan. On our part, we shall brief the Soviet Government on the results of the meeting."

The Soviet-U.S. meeting of scientists will continue till October 20.

COMMITTEE REPORTS AT BERLIN CEMA SESSION NOTED

LD181416 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin October 18 TASS -- The session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) opened its 37th meeting in the capital of the German Democratic Republic today. Its participants are discussing results and prospects of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the CMEA member states.

The meeting is being held on heads-of-government level.

A Yugoslav delegation is taking part in the meeting in line with an agreement between the CMEA and the Yugoslav Government.

Taking part in the session at the invitation as observers are representatives of the People's Republic of Angola, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, the People's Republic of Nicaragua and Socialist Ethiopia.

Willi Stoph said in the opening address that the session would discuss the far-reaching tasks of extending economic, scientific and technical cooperation in strategically sensitive areas. Much importance is attached here to extending cooperation in accomplishing the tasks formulated by the fraternal parties in saving materials and developing food production.

We believe that the 37th meeting of the CMEA session will contribute to the further growth of the economic potential of the countries participating in CMEA, to the more extensive utilisation of the advantages offered by the socialist planned economy, and also to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries.

A report of the Executive Committee on the activity of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in the period between the 36th and 37th meetings of the session was made by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the CMEA, permanent representative of the GDR in the CMEA G. Weis.

The chairman ofthe CMEA Committee for Cooperation in the Field of Material and Technical Supply N.V. Martynov made a report on the expansion of the cooperation of CMEA member countries in the economical and rational utilisation of fuel, energy and raw material resources, including secondary ones, with due account for experience in this field.

The chairman of the CMEA Committee for Cooperation in the Field of Planning Activity N.K. Baybakov reported on the comprehensive measures of cooperation to improve the supply of the population of CMEA member countries with foodstuffs.

At the plenary meeting the heads of delegations have commenced the discussion of the submitted reports.

The 37th meeting of the CMEA session is continuing its work.

Tikhonov Address Detailed

LD182147 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The 37th CEMA session, which is discussing the results and prospects for economic and scientific-technical cooperation among CEMA member countries, opened today in the GDR capital. Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting.

We are to discuss the results of mutual cooperation in the period which has passed between the two sessions and review important questions connected with the further strengthening of the economies of the countries of the socialist community, he said. In the Executive Committee report these questions were reflected in detail. We are in agreement with the assessments contained in it of the results of development of the fraternal countries and the definitions of cooperative tasks which are to be decided.

The USSR also shares the serious concern expressed in the report at the exacerbation of the international situation. A deep analysis of the world situation and the dangerous consequences of the adventurist course of the Reagan administration, which is leading to a sharp intensification in tension, was given in the recent statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Washington and its allies are striving to achieve military superiority in order to impose their will on others and dominate the world. It is precisely to these ends that the unbridled arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race is subordinated. The world is becoming witness to an unprecedented intensification of the imperialist policy of power and diktat, a policy that is fraught with the danger of a new war and the threat of the outbreak of a nuclear conflict.

At this crucial time for the whole of mankind, N. Tikhonov went on to stress, the Soviet Union, the fraternal countries of socialism and all peace-loving forces see their principal task as being to frustrate the criminal designs of imperialism, remove the threat of nuclear war and return the world to the path of political and military detente. The Soviet Union is in favor of the achievement of a mutually acceptable accord between the USSR and the United States on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, and also on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. Such a possibility still exists. However, the deployment in Europe of American Pershing and cruise missiles will create a new, more tense situation and will force us to take countermeasures for the restoration of the military-strategic balance both on a regional and global scale. The responsibility for this new round in the arms race will fall utterly and completely on the leaders of the United States and the other NATO countries.

The important Soviet peace initiatives testify to the humane objectives of Soviet foreign policy and to its flexible and constructive approach to acute and difficult international problems. They meet with the understanding and support of all who want to live in peace and who hold dear the destiny of mankind.

The policy of detente has a large reserve of vitality. We are profoundly convinced of this. The final document adopted in Madrid, relying on the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, confirms this. It is a significant success for those forces who come out in favor of mutual understanding and for a settlement of problems at the negotiating table. While defending the cause of peace, the fraternal countries also consistently resolve internal creative tasks. In the period which has passed between Council sessions, the countries of the community have made progress along the path of socialist and communist construction in the fulfillment of the plans of the current quinquennium.

For Soviet people this has been a period of intense work to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums. Measures are being implemented to move the economy onto the road of intensive development, of acceleration of the scientific-technical progress, of improvement of economic management and the all-round strengthening of plan and labor discipline.

The country's national economy is developing stably. Social production efficiency is improving. One can already say that in 1983 higher rates than average will be achieved for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan in economic development and increased labor production. The draft plan for the socioeconomic development of the USSR for 1984 is now in the final stages of elaboration. It is envisaged that the positive tendencies in the national economy will be consolidated, its efficiency will be raised, and the Soviet people's living standards will improve.

It is with great satisfaction that we note the successes of the fraternal countries, and the socialist community as a whole, in solving the tasks put forward at the congresses of our parties, the USSR Council of Ministers chairman noted. However, much work must be done to successfully complete the 5-year plan by making fuller use of the existing potential. The deepening of socialist integration finds its expression in the joint efforts to resolve such major national economic problems as the fuel and raw material problems, and the provision of advanced equipment, technology, foodstuffs and consumer goods. Our mutual trade turnover is also growing constantly. On the whole we positively assess the results of CEMA cooperation and activity in the past period. Our country is beginning the elaboration of a long-term view of the social and economic development for 1986-90 and the subsequent period.

The Soviet Union is invariably pursuing a course toward the development of economic relations with all states who are prepared to cooperate with us on an equitable and mutually advantageous basis and who do not try to use these connections as a means of political pressure. In our economic ties with the developed capitalist countries we will continue to be strictly guided by the principles set down in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which was adopted in 1975 in Helsinki. Such a course meets the interests of the cause of peace and it is based on the true demands of world development. And therein lies its strength. At the same time we can all see the pathological persistence being shown by the present American Administration to use international trade to put political pressure on the socialist countries. Washington is imposing on its NATO allies a policy of undermining economic ties with our countries. We, of course, cannot but take this into account. Our community possesses everything necessary to ensure its own technical-economic invulnerability by collective efforts.

The USSR, like all the fraternal countries, considers it particularly important to broaden cooperation with the developing states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, to consistently support their course of strengthening scientific-technical and production potential, economic independence and national sovereignty. Close and friendly links unite us with the countries building socialism or who have chosen a socialist orientation. Their efforts for the socialist transformation of the economy and social life will continue to meet with our active support.

The USSR, like all the socialist countries, highly assesses the contribution made by the Nonaligned Movement to the struggle for peace, against the arms race, for preventing a nuclear war, for the national independence of oppressed peoples, and against neocolonialism and racialism. The USSR and all socialist countries put all their political prestige and economic might into the service of the cause of peace and social progress.

In concluding his speech, Comrade Tikhonov expressed confidence that the work of the session would promote the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the community, and the development of socialist economic integration in the interests of the fraternal peoples for the good of peace and progress.

The CEMA session is continuing.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS MEETING

PM180855 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Oct 83 p 2

[Speech by Sh.R. Rashidov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, to the Seventh Afro-Asian Writers Conference in Tashkent: "Serving the People's Cause and the Ideals of Humanism"; date of speech not given]

[Text] Dear comrades! Friends!

Our esteemed guests, the standard bearers of freedom, progress and peace, and the honor and conscience of the peoples of two great continents of the world!

It gives me tremendous pleasure to be able to tell you that our representative conference has received a greeting from Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

(To prolonged applause Sh.R. Rashidov reads out the text of the greeting).

Allow me to consider your friendly applause as a sign of warm gratitude to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, leader of the illustrious Leninist Communist Party and the Soviet state, for his high assessment of the activity of the Afro-Asian Writers Association and of all its many detachments and for his kind and sincere wishes in their sacred struggle for peace and mutual understanding among the peoples, the prevention of nuclear war, the curbing of the arms race, and for mankind's noble ideals, and against imperialism and racism.

Friends!

It was 25 years ago, on a similar bright fall day, that the first, the inaugural conference of writers of Asian and African countries which laid the foundation for the organizational and creative consolidation of the progressive writers of two great continents, opened in Tashkent, capital of Soviet Uzbekistan. It was from the lofty rostrum of the first conference here in Tashkent that the words were heard which travelled across all the continents and found a response in the hearts of all progressive artists in the world:

"We reject the imperialists' and colonialists' attempts to sow discord in our hearts and to break our ranks, and we confirm our unity, our common ideals, and our common aspirations. We call on you, the writers of the whole world, to raise your voices against all evils committed against both individuals and against whole peoples, against injustice, colonialism, and exploitation....We writers are the conscience of the peoples. We bear the responsibility for the fate of not only our contemporaries but of future generations. We call on you to march forward with us in search of truth, beauty, and freedom, which will enable us to create a literature linked to the people's life and capable of helping them in the struggle for the victory of reason and the triumph of justice on earth."

Thus was born the "spirit of Tashkent" -- the spirit of the friendship and fraternity of the progressive writers of two great continents and the spirit of internationalism and democracy in the literary movement of our contemporaries. Thus the fundamental ideal of the artist's devotion to the cause of the people and the ideals of humanism and freedom was expressed under new historical conditions. Thus the foundation was laid for the powerful Afro-Asian writers' movement.

When we met for our inaugural conference 25 years ago, we believed that the Afro-Asian writers' movement had a great and glorious future. Marking our jubilee today, we can already say with complete justification: Yes, we have a great future, but we also have an illustrious past -- our creative achievements, our successes in the struggle against our ideological opponents, and a wealth of experience of multifaceted cooperation.

The "spirit of Tashkent" born 25 years ago has borne fine fruit. It has been embodied in fine, moving, profound verse, poetry, novels, stories, plays, and articles urging peace, unity and friendship among the peoples and struggle for the freedom and prosperity of countries and continents.

Cairo, Beirut, Delhi, Alma-Ata, and Luanda -- the venues of our representative conferences -- were landmarks in the history of the Afro-Asian writers' movement. And in this context, how can we fail to recall also the fall of 1976 when, under Tashkent's bright stars, the first meeting was held of young writers from Asia and Africa, those talented and civically active artists to whom the future belongs and on whose creativity our hopes are pinned!

The significance of the Afro-Asian writers' association's organizational and creative activity is great, varied, and beneficial. Dozens of pure springs of national cultures have merged into a broad and deep international stream. And there is no creative association, union, or club in the modern world that can compete with or equal the Afro-Asian writers' movement in terms of its size, geographical spread, or the significance of its political, philosophical, or aesthetic principles.

This movement has encouraged the self-reliant and independent development of literature in poorly developed countries. It has involved writers in participation in the resolution of very important national and common human problems and helped to consolidate spiritual and creative ties among nations. The movement has united all the progressive and democratic forces of the two continents' artistic intelligentsia on the basis of joint struggle against colonialism, imperialism, racism, Zionism, and aggression

The books, plays, films, and songs produced by writers belonging to the Afro-Asian writers' movement are more than just intransient aesthetic values. They are a powerful spiritual force which arouses the masses' consciousness and which organizes them for the struggle against the dark forces of imperialism and reaction and against all kinds and forms of racial and national oppression.

The Afro-Asian writers' role has been exceptionally great in those progressive changes and transformations that have taken place in the world. Their creative and social efforts have merged with the revolutionary democratic and national liberation movements of the people's masses on all continents.

We are justified in believing that we made our contribution as writers to the Vietnamese people's great victory over the U.S. aggressor and that we have the most direct relationship to the successes of the people's revolutionary forces in Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, and Nicaragua. Equally evident is the responsible mission of progressive writers in the great historic changes that have occurred in recent years in many Asian, African, and other countries.

Today we pay tribute to the multifaceted activity of the journal (LOTOS) and its editorial collegium. By its passionate words it educates readers in a spirit of patriotism and internationalism and in the spirit of the ideals of peace, democracy, progress, and the independence of the peoples.

The role and significance of the writer's words and of literature as a whole are increasing immeasurably in the eighties, which are marked by an unprecedented new aggressiveness on the part of extreme reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism toward the socialist community countries and the independent Asian, African, and Latin American states.

Analyzing the tense and extremely complex situation now taking shape in the world, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov notes: ..."one cannot fail to see that Washington's present policy has aggravated the international situation to an extremely dangerous level. The military preparations of the United States and the NATO bloc that it heads have reached an unprecedented, record scale. Official spokesmen in Washington can be heard arguing the feasibility of 'limited,' 'protracted,' and other types of nuclear war.... Our position on this issue is clear: Nuclear war -- be it small-scale or large, limited or total -- must be prevented. There is now no task more important than stopping the instigators of a new war."

The Soviet state's peace-loving policy finds deep understanding among the broad masses of the world's working people and among those sober-minded politicians, diplomats, writers, and scientists who are interested in the successful completion of the Geneva talks. This is demonstrated most eloquently of all by the responses to the new peace initiatives put forward by Yu.V. Andropov.

At the same time, all honest people cannot fail to be alarmed by America's obstructionist position, which ignores the political realities and demands our country's one-sided disarmament, and by the imperialist circles' stubborn striving to use every means to torpedo the socialist community countries' peace initiatives and to crank up the arms race by a further dangerous twist.

There can be no winners in a thermonuclear war. If it begins at any point on the globe, it will engulf the whole world. To grasp this once and for all, it is necessary to abandon the inertia of thinking in old-fashioned categories and to overcome those feelings of confusion and pessimism which still exist in the souls of some writers in capitalist countries.

What can an artist do, unless he is a head of state or commands armies? They argue.

He can do a great deal, we reply to such skeptics. Convincing proof of this is provided above all by the creative exploits of the older generation of antifascist writers, the multifaceted activity of Afro-Asian writers, and the inspired patriotic work of Soviet writers in the thirties.

They raised generations of fighters whose courage provoked admiration throughout the world. They molded the characters of the conquerors who broke fascism's back. Their books tempered the hearts of the resistance movement participants -- both those who fought in France, Yugoslavia, and Italy, and the German antifascist fighters who paralyzed tremendous enemy forces in Germany itself and displayed unparalleled courage in the death camps.

They sowed the magic seeds of international solidarity, humanism, and love of freedom which produced such splendid shoots. Is this not borne out by the Chilean people's heroic struggle against the Pinochet clique and by the powerful antiwar demonstrations against the siting of Pershing missiles and other types of offensive weapons in West Europe?

If he was inspired by lofty and noble aims, an author's impassioned words have always served the cause of peace and progress and evoked a sympathetic response in the hearts of millions of people.

Whatever language he writes in, today too there is no more important task for a writer, and for the Afro-Asian writers' movement as a whole, than to stop those who are attempting to instigate another war. Implacable and selfless struggle against the threat of thermonuclear war and against imperialism and neocolonialism which are the carriers of this danger to the peoples -- this is the only civic and creative stance that any artist concerned about people, his own people, and consequently all mankind, can adopt.

Now is not the time to retreat into the shell of "pure" poetry. The struggle against imperialism and racism is at its height. Palestinian and Lebanese patriots' blood is being shed. Freedom fighters, victims of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, are perishing. Fierce clashes in El Salvador and Nicaragua are not subsiding. Dark clouds are gathering over Chad.

The writer's place is in the ranks of the fighting people. His impassioned words must serve the cause of national liberation and rebirth openly and honestly. This is precisely how the inspired writings of the Afro-Asian writers' movement veterans served and continue to serve -- the writings of those whom we have lost over the past quarter of a century but who are still with us today, the writings of Nazym Khikmet and Nikolay Tikhonov, Patrice Lumumba and William Dubois, Agostinho Neto and Mukhtar Auezov, (Sadzhad Zakhir), and Mirzo Tursun-Zade, Yusuf as-Siba'i and Berda Kerbabayev, Aybek, (Gafur Gulyam), and many others. They have departed, bequeathing us their ardent belief in the triumph of democracy, humanism, and peace and their implacable hatred of the dark forces of evil and violence and social and national oppression, of everything that physically and spiritually enslaves and humiliates man.

Having declared a "crusade" against communism and attempting to take the sting out of the working masses' antiwar struggle on all continents and in all countries of the world, U.S. imperialism and its allies are increasingly stepping up "psychological" warfare. Lies and slander, falsification of history, low-grade "mass" antiliterature, pseudoscientific aesthetic theories of the modernist type -- all this and much else is used by the instigators of another war to promote the interests of monopoly capital.

A humanist writer who draws on the great traditions of realism and creatively assimilates the experience of world classical literature thinks in different philosophical, political, and aesthetic categories. His writings testify to a qualitatively immeasurably higher degree of artistic comprehension of the world. He affirms all that is bright and pure in man, all that elevates the personality and reflects a true picture of society's development.

The opportunities for a realistic exploration of man's inner world and of reality itself are truly limitless. This is borne out by the wealth of experience of the art of realism. And no matter how different the creative personalities of individual writers are, true to their talent, their efforts directed at the artistic cognition of the objective course of life invariably serve the cause of peace and progress and promote social optimism and the will to struggle for a bright future for mankind. All genres of literature and all art forms must be utilized in the struggle to assert the ideas of peace and progress. The political novel, which raises the most acute present-day questions, is gaining particular popularity now.

Progressive writers are called on to wage vigorous struggle against hostile forces' acts of ideological subversion. This makes it necessary to search constantly for new forms, creatively develop national traditions in the cultural sphere, and strengthen mutual relations between different literatures on the basis of common creative principles rooted in the unity of the creative ideal. Present-day reality abounds with exceptionally great opportunities in this sphere.

Time does not stand still. The fighters who discharged their civic duty to the end on the century's barricades are departing this life. But even new cohorts of ideological front soldiers are rising to take their place as the continuers and followers of the sacred cause of freedom.

There have been many pleasing and joyful events along the path covered by the Afro-Asian writers' movement over quarter of a century. It has won quite a few victories in the struggle for the bright ideals of freedom and peace. But let's be frank: There were considerable difficulties, specific problems, and painful defeats along this path. But the strength of our movement, its soundness and youthfulness lie precisely in the fact that these losses did not shake the unity and monolithic cohesion of the Afro-Asian writers in their striving for noble, lofty, humanist aims. The "spirit of Tashkent" lives in the triumphs!

It is deeply symbolic that during these days the young Afro-Asian writers' movement, which is full of vitality, is coming face to face with the greatness and wisdom of the ancient Orient embodied in the poetic aspect of Tashkent handed down to us over long centuries. The centuries of its history trail back like a caravan, unhurriedly making its way through the hot hell of the desert toward the life-giving oases.

Invasions by countless hordes of brutal enemies, devastating diseases, and destructive earthquakes have annihilated people and wiped their homes from the face of the earth. But work conquered death. Faith in the future made hearts strong. And the city, like the legendary phoenix, kept rising from the ashes in order proudly and courageously to hoist the red banner of freedom, the banner of socialist revolution, at the dawn of a new era which marked the beginning of mankind's true history.

During the years of Soviet power, Tashkent has changed beyond recognition with the participation and disinterested assistance of all the Soviet fraternal peoples and has become a generally recognized cultural center of our country and the world as a whole.

Allow me, dear friends, to welcome you with all my heart within the walls of this city which was the cradle of our distinguished movement, the city which marked its 2000th anniversary recently! Allow me to assure you that Soviet writers, and Uzbek writers among them, raised by the Leninist Communist Party in the spirit of internationalism and of friendship and fraternity among peoples, will do all that is necessary to ensure that all its participants feel quite at home in Tashkent among friends and brethren and -- most important -- that the great, serious, and sincere discussion that will take place here contributes to a further sharp upsurge in the Afro-Asian writers' movement, to a rallying of our ranks, and to the creation of bright, new works to inspire the masses of the people to struggle for peace, progress, and democracy.

I wish the conference participants and guests good health, success, and happiness with all my soul and all my heart. We firmly belive that our meeting, which is devoted to the 25th anniversary of the first Tashkent conference of writers from Asian and African countries, will mark a new and important stage on the path of the progressive writers' political and creative consolidation and another blow to the forces of reaction, imperialism, and neocolonialism.

Good progress, dear freinds!

(Sh.R. Rashidov's speech was heard with great interest and repeatedly interrupted by appluase.)

ONE 'REACTIONARY' REPLACED WITH ANOTHER

LD182231 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 18 Oct 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Surguchev; commentary by Gennadiy Vedenyapin]

[Text] Many information agencies are analyzing the latest reshuffle in the Reagan administration: Robert McFarlane has replaced William Clark as assistant to the U.S. President on national security. The main question being asked in connection with this is whether the new appointment will affect White House foreign policy. Over to my colleague Gennadiy Vedenyapin:

The question is in itself justified; after all we are talking about one of the key positions in Reagan's team. Suffice it to say that McFarlane's predecessor, Clark -- not overburdened with diplomatic subtlety and enjoying close personal links with the President -- literally crushed beneath him the foreign policy department of the U.S. -- the State Department. Clark's entrenched anti-Sovietism was disastrously reflected in many foreign policy actions carried out by Washington and, as many Americans admit, irreparably harmed U.S. international prestige, even among its allies.

The rampant adventurism shown in foreign policy has undermined the position of Reagan and his team within the country as well. The ruinous policy of increasing military might, which contradicts the interests of the broad working masses; a disinclination to reach agreement on the issue of curbing the arms race; the fruitless policy of sanctions against the USSR and the other socialist countries; all this is directly shown in the fall in popularity of the present master of the White House. The figure of Clark, who contributed much to this, is clearly becoming more and more repellent, especially as the next presidential elections are not far away, one of whose main preparatory elements in the West has long ago become the application of political cosmetics.

And here is the result -- McFarlane is becoming assistant to the President on national security instead of Clark. Incidentally, he is the third to occupy this post since the present administration came to power, which in itself is hardly evidence of a thoughtful attitude on the part of the White House to international affairs. THE WASHINGTON POST sees the constant reshufflings in the foreign policy apparatus as evidence of the President's careless attitude to foreign policy as a whole, an attitude which worries not only the Americans but their allies.

Many U.S. press bodies, especially those close to the White House, are making great efforts to try to create the impression that McFarlane holds far more moderate views, unlike the totally inflexible Clark. But is this really the case? A career serviceman with conservative convictions -- this is the description of the new asistant given by the weekly TIME. McFarlane pursues a hard line toward the USSR, Reuter adds. But perhaps THE WASHINGTON POST was most laconic of all in pointing out that he fully shares Reagan's views. This, incidentally, has been shown by McFarlane in all his activities as special presidential representative in the Near East. It was during his time in office that the U.S. Marines moved over to direct military interference in Lebanon. Reagan's much-loved formula, peace from a position of strength, has led to hundreds of deaths among the civilian population and a further growth of tension in that region.

In short, White House representative Speakes had every reason to say that the arrival of McFarlane did not presage any change in U.S. foreign policy. Replacing one reactionary with another does not of course mean that there will be any kind of improvement in Washington's aggressive, militaristic course.

MAIN TASKS FACING 98TH CONGRESS 'MILITARY'

LD181958 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1127 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 18 Oct (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov reports:

The 98th convocation of the U.S. Congress has resumed its work here in an atmosphere of militaristic hysteria being whipped up by the Reagan administration. On the agenda for the current session are a number of issues of domestic and foreign policy. However, the legislators primarily have to finally endorse the draft federal budget for fiscal 1984, which has already begun.

As local observers stress, chief attention here will be devoted to discussion of military appropriations, a record in the whole of U.S. history, which the Reagan administration intends to raise to $280.5 billion. Included in this sum are funds requested by the White House for building the latest strategic weapons -- the MX missiles, B-1 bombers, chemical binary ammunition, and other kinds of weapons.

It is expected that these issues will cause fierce debates on Capitol Hill. The fact is, as THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR stresses, that there is not a great deal of time left until the election, and the legislators have had to carefully weigh their stand on this issue in view of the extreme unpopularity among voters of programs to increase allocations to the Pentagon.

Congress will also discuss the problem of the CIA's undeclared war against Nicaragua. During debates already held in the House of Representatives, many congressmen sharply criticized the United States' interventionist course in Central America, warning that it could lead to a fresh and bloody war.

U.S. SEEN EXTENDING 'ARMS RACE' TO SPACE

LD181000 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 18 TASS -- The United States is escalating the implementation of its dangerous plans to extend the arms race into outer space.

THE WASHINGTON POST has reported today that an inter-departmental team appointed by President Reagan specially for that purpose has submitted to the White House a report with practical recommendations on a five-year program of developing up-to-date weaponry to be deployed in outer space. According to the recommendations of the team, which was headed by Defence Secretary Weinberger and former Presidential National Security Adviser Clark, up to 27 billion dollars should be spent for these purposes during the next five years, including 2.6 billion dollars in the next fiscal year.

New Weapons To Be Tested

LD180950 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] As has been reported, in the next few weeks, the United States is planning to test a new weapon in the satellite (?killer) series. An F-15 jet fighter is expected to fly to the fringe of earth's atmosphere and fire a missile into space, which international policy experts say will be the first U.S. step towards extending the arms race into space. Our observer Yuriy Reshetnikov has prepared this commentary in connection with the planned test:

The new American weapons program is called ALMV, which stands for Air-Launched Miniature Vehicle, and it is meant to attack low-level space objects. While this vehicle may indeed be miniature in size, its testing and future deployment undoubtedly represents a giant leap forward in the current arms race. In fact there has been growing concern that the United States may be taking an irrevocable step towards war in space by testing the new device. The Center for Defense Information headed by retired Admiral Gene LaRoque recently urged both the Soviet Union and the United States to observe a mutual moratorium on antisatellite weapons as the first step towards a broader space arms control agreement.

For its part the Soviet Union made it known that it is prepared to reach an agreement with the United States that would effectively ban the use, testing, and deployment of both space-based weapons and antisatellite weapons of any type. Space has to remain a peaceful domain. The essence of Soviet position on this score has been expressed earlier this year by President Yuriy Andropov -- and that is not to start an arms race where it did not exist, and to halt it where it is underway. In the light of the positive and constructive Soviet attitude, the response of the Reagan administration has been geared towards other objectives. A secret Defense Department 5-year plan leaked to the press suggests the Reagan administration does not count on an agreement to prohibit antisatellite weapons. Instead, the plan calls for an operational system by 1987, and the Pentagon hopes to have a mighty stockpile of the weapons ready by then If this is so, it is a step by the Reagan administration that will bring into this world a potentially disastrous new round in the arms race. The plan, which calls for the creation of such weapons in the United States, seems like a logical step by the present American Administration bent on achieving a clearcut superiority over the Soviet Union.

Whoever has the ability to control and dominate space will likewise possess a capability to exert control on the surface of the earth, said a high-ranking U.S. military strategist. And it is precisely this desire to exert control on the surface of the earth that has been the prime mover behind the current U.S. military drive.

Laser Weapons Plans Decried

LD142252 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

Speaking at a meeting of an association of communications and electronics of the armed forces, adviser to the U.S. President on scientific questions George Keyworth said that by the year 1990 the United States can develop land-based laser weapons capable of destroying Soviet satellites even in remote orbits. This statement is significant in that it was made soon after the Soviet Union proposed at the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly to conclude a "treaty banning the use of force in space and from space with respect to the earth." Is this just mere coincidence? Apparently not.

Setting itself the aim of achieving a military superiority, which has no prospects for success, the USA, besides developing different strategic nuclear arms systems, is pursuing a programme to develop space weapons. The continuously growing spending on these objectives has long outstripped appropriations for peaceful uses of outer space. It is no coincidence that the Pentagon's "space" budget, planned at 10 billion dollars for 1984, is increasing at rates higher than the huge military budget as a whole.

Preparations are in full swing on the outskirts of the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, to build a united center for the Pentagon's space operations.

The futile hopes of achieving a nuclear invulnerability, combined with the greed of the military industrial complex, bent on reaping "space" profits from the arms race, prompted the Reagan administration to adopt, last March, a decision to implement the programme for developing an ABM system. The state which controls space can control the whole world, said U.S. Deputy Secretary for the Air Force Edward Aldridge, who confirmed that the Pentagon is hatching plans to develop weapons for delivering a first strike from space.

As regards the position of the Soviet Union, it is resolutely opposed to the militarisation of space. Soviet proposals provide for political and legal commitments designed to prevent the use of force with respect to one another in space and from space and to avert the threat of space militarisation. In addition to the measures laid down in the draft treaty, the Soviet Union undertook not to be the first to put in space any types of antisatellite weapons. A moratorium on such launchings is introduced for the time during which other states, including the USA, will abstain from putting into space antisatellite weapons of any type.

LATEST U.S. MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS RAPPED

LD181110 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Every 4 years as part of the presidential campaign ritual politicians are reaching for the grass roots to drum up support. Our observer, Pavel Kuznetsov, takes a look at some of the achievements of the Reagan administration in the military field.

On Thursday the United States Navy launched its fifth Trident nuclear-powered submarine and christened it the "USS Henry Jackson." In a letter read at the ceremony President Reagan said that the submarine was joining others named for men of great character.

Henry Jackson was one of the staunchest opponents of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. Armed with Trident-I and later on with (?D-5) or Trident-II missiles these submarines are believed to be as destabilising weapons as the land-based MX missile. Each will carry up to 326 nuclear warheads. The Trident submarine is a good illustration of Ronald Reagan's determination to rid the world of all destabilizing missiles.

In another development, 25 Pershing II missiles, capable of striking the Soviet Union within minutes, are said to have been packed and ready to be flown over to Europe -- West Germany in particular; 108 such first-strike missiles are to be deployed in West Germany. Incidentally, in an ABC television film "The Day After," the movement of these missiles closer to Soviet borders triggers a nuclear exchange which wipes out vast areas in Kansas. President Reagan claims that the deployment of 572 United States missiles in Western Europe will make the Americans feel more secure. Will it really?

The Soviet Union has stated time and again that in such a case it will be compelled to take countersteps with regard to United States territory. The American people will not only live in the shadow of more and more menacing strategic and medium-range weapons but of a long-term and extremely costly program of creating such weapons.

According to the President's science adviser, George K. Worth, United States scientists have got a lot of work to do and the tools are at hand. The tools of war are indeed at hand. The political tools of reaching an accommodation with the Soviet Union have been rusting under the Reagan administration. On several occasions Ronald Reagan publicly said that while the United States has been doing nothing in the past decades the Soviet Union has been arming frantically. Here are some figures for you to think this over.

The 1983 annual edition of World Military and Social Expenditures published in Washington says in part that since the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963 the United States has out-tested the Soviet Union 407 to 336; from 4,600 nuclear warheads in 1971 the United States went up to 10,000. The edition gives the Soviet arsenal as being 7,400, up from 2,100 in 1971.

In one of the recent polls Americans were asked about three key traits they like most in a presidential hopeful. Honesty and credibility were among the most widely cited. According to the poll, Ronald Reagan possessed none of them.

REAGAN TEAM SEEN MANEUVERING FOR REELECTION

PM190820 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Oct 83 p 9

["Observer's Opinion" by Vitaliy Kobysh: "Crossroads"]

[Text] The 3 weeks that have passed since the day Yu. V. Andropov's statement was published provide a sufficient time span for us to judge how this special document has been accepted by the world public in the long term.

This statement continues to exert its influence both on people's minds and on states' policies. The three main ideas voiced by the Soviet leader -- the incumbent U.S. Administration's policy will lead mankind to a dangerous brink; the USSR and the other socialist community states will take the appropriate measures to neutralize the threat against their security; this threat is hanging over all countries and peoples and they must unite in the struggle to prevent a nuclear catastrophe -- have generated the appropriate response.

What was totally unexpected by the U.S. authorities, which assumed that the U.S. population was chained inside the impenetrable armor of military hysteria and anti-Soviet slander, was the fact that the statement, which they were unable to either pass over in silence or totally calumniate, had an immediate effect -- possibly its strongest effect -- on the Americans.

The term "Americans" is in itself rather broad and sufficiently vague, there are all kinds of people in the United States. Nonetheless, one thing has been well known for a long time. In the United States, which was born under the sign of the clenched fist as the most effective argument, the cult of strength now dominates not to a lesser but possibly to an even greater extent. Strength may not always be liked, but it is always taken into account.

The firm and resolute tone of Yu. V. Andropov's statement and especially his words that even if anyone at all had nourished any illusions about a possible evolution for the better in the incumbent U.S. Administration's policy, the latest events have finally dispelled these illusions, have opened the eyes of many U.S. inhabitants to the real state of affairs. And two aspects about all else.

Firstly, the policy of the government currently in power in the United States has proved to be shortsighted and adventurous, and -- something that has especially perturbed people and has affected everyone -- has created the nuclear threat, which hangs over America, too.

After some delay, the Americans have started to realize that the interconnection generated by the nuclear arms age means that the plans to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles on the territory of five NATO member countries endanger not only the security of Europeans but also their own security, the security of U.S. inhabitants. A serious impetus has been given to the process of realizing that the mountains of weapons, including nuclear weapons, being piled up by the Washington leaders can come down on America itself.

Marcus Ruskin, eminent scientist, a well-informed person with access to top political circles in the United States, reaches the following ruthless conclusion in an article published in THE WASHINGTON POST: "At the start of the 'cold war' era ordinary Americans had no reason to believe that their homeland was in danger. Today our country could be destroyed in the next 30 minutes. Today our national security is literally in the greatest danger since the Civil War, and maybe even since 1776." Ruskin links the situation which has developed not only with the activity of the Reagan administration, but directly and mainly with the activity of Reagan himself.

Secondly, and this stems directly from the first point, it has become obvious to many Americans, and not only those whom Ruskin terms "ordinary," that today Reagan and his "team," placed temporarily in a position of power by the U.S. ruling class (and it is much broader than just the heads of California's military-industrial corporations), are not capable either of agreeing with the Soviet Union on anything or of solving even a single one of the numerous explosive international problems besetting the United States. There is every reason to believe that this ruling class has now come face to face with the dilemma: Can they expect the Reaganites' course to become more reasonable, farsighted, and effective, or should they bring to Washington new plenipotentiaries, a better trained "team"?

It is obvious that this far from simple dilemma provides the background against which we must examine the swift removal from office by Reagan, in the spirit of the classical palace coup, of his national security adviser Clark, the man closest to the President who formulated -- and this was an open secret -- Washington's policy for the White House chief. The U.S. President has started throwing off the ballast from the overinflated hot air balloon, which was overloaded with preposterous military-strategic concepts (Clark, more than anyone else, was their champion and conductor). Reagan is clearly signalling his masters, those who put him in power: Don't write us off, we can still be of service, we can change.

Can Reagan and those around him change? Their hatred for socialism will hardly diminish and they will hardly become any wiser, but in any case it is not up to us but up to America itself to decide the answer to this question. If the incumbent U.S. authorities, or the ones that replace them, display common sense and a desire to conduct serious talks, they will find a positive response from the USSR, and this has been clearly said in Yu.V. Andropov's statement.

The United States is at a dramatic crossroads. It is, unfortunately, directly relevant to the well-being, and in some cases even the fate, of other peoples. This is profoundly unjust, but it is so. And there is only one way to get rid of this injustice: Curb militarism through the joint efforts of all peoples and all peace-loving forces, rebuff U.S. imperialism, and thus prevent the world from sliding into the abyss.

WPK DELEGATES VISIT USSR, MEET WITH ZIMYANIN

PM181522 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] a delegation of WPK party workers headed by Chong Ki-Hun, vice director of the WPK Central Committee Science and Education Department, was in the Soviet Union 5 through 13 October.

The delegates familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience of work in leading higher, secondary specialized, and vocational and technical education. They had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Section, the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and visited a number of educational establishments in Moscow and Leningrad.

The delegates were received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who had a friendly talk with them.

DPRK OFFICIAL PROTESTS DEPLOYMENTS NEAR DMZ

LD151316 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 TASS -- As reported by the Korean Central News Agency, the American military and the South Korean puppet army are continuing to stage provocations against the Korean Democratic People's Republic (KDPR), thereby whipping up tension in the Korean peninsula.

After the armed attack on October 13 by a group of servicemen of the puppet army on a KDRP border post, the report says, the American and South Korean troops are intensively building up their arms in the area of the Demilitarised Zone. Thus, 90 mm recoilless guns were brought there on October 14 and deployed in direct proximity of the military demarcation line.

Heavy arms were delivered on that day to the eastern, central and western sectors of the demilitarised zone. This operation was carried out by the puppet troops jointly with the American Expeditionary Corps stationed in South Korea.

The representative of the KDPR in the Military Armistice Commission strongly protested to the South Korean side in connection with these provocative actions and assessed them as a rude violation of the armistice agreement, as a planned action intended to aggravate the situation in the Demilitarised Zone.

RANGOON BLAST 'EXCUSE' FOR SEOUL COMBAT POSTURE

'Carl Vinson' on Standby

SK150716 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The South Korean noted dissident activist, Kim Tae-chung, said in a statement that the Rangoon bombing incident in which several South Korean high-ranking officials were slain should not serve as a excuse for carrying out suppressive maneuvers against democratic forces.

Observers in the United Nations predict that the South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan may take the incident as an opportunity for aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula and for intensifying suppression against the dissident forces in South Korea.

According to reports, the South Korean Armed Forces and the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea have assumed a combat-ready posture. The U.S. troops' command issued the order that the U.S. nuclear carrier "Carl Vinson" remain in South Korean coastal waters.

Seoul's 'Hostile Campaign' Hit

LD131748 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The U.S. defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, has arrived in Seoul for the funeral of the South Korean officials who died during an incident in Rangoon, Burma. According to reports Weinberger intends to inspect American troops in South Korea. Just as the South Korean Army, American troops remain alert. Meanwhile, the Pyongyang agency [KCNA] has said that the Seoul tried to use the incident in Rangoon to build up tension in the region. The agency condemned the South Korean authorities for the hostile campaign they have launched against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Bombing 'Pretext' for Tension

SK140223 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The Pentagon spokesman said that the U.S. forces in South Korea intensified their combat posture in connection with the incident in Rangoon, the capital of Burma.

Many South Korean activists, the subordinates of the South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan who were staying in Burma, were killed in an explosion in Rangoon. Among them were four cabinet members. Chon Tu-hwan himself escaped the peril.

According to earlier reports, the South Korean Army also has assumed a combat posture. In connection with this, observers said that Chon Tu-hwan may aggravate tension in Korea and intensify suppression of opposition forces on the pretext of the Rangoon incident.

'Aggressive Combat Actions'

LD171129 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo October 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Anichkin writes:

Large-scale exercises of Armed Forces of South Korea have begun in South Korea today. Involved in the exercises are 20,000 officers and men, a big quantity of combat materiel. The military exercises, code-named "Two Dragons-83", will continue for five days. The scenario of the exercises shows that the South Korean regime is preparing for broad aggressive combat actions.

The exercises are unfolding to the accompaniment of menacing statements of leaders of the Seoul regime, the heightening of war hysteria in the country after the explosion in Rangoon during the visit of a South Korean governmental delegation there. According to reports reaching from Seoul, all the 600,000-strong Armed Forces of South Korea have been alerted. A similar order was given by the command to the 40,000-strong American corps which is stationed in the south of the Korean peninsula.

The United States holds an overtly provocative stand towards the events on the Korean Peninsula. Commander of the joint American-South Korean armed forces in South Korea Lieutenant-General Robert Senniworld demonstratively announced postponement of his leave. According to the press, the nuclear aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" is cruising near the Korean waters. The American amphibious ship "Saint Louis", which is intended for the transfer of Marines, artillery and tanks, came yesterday to the Japanese port of Sasebo at the entrance to the Korea Strait.

As is noted by news analysts, the South Korean regime needed the war psychosis, the escalation of tension in order to divert attention from the internal crisis in the country. The oppositional forces launched a campaign of protest against Seoul's anti-people's policy, for democratic reforms in the country. Anti-American demonstrations of students are under way in the country, actions demanding resignations of the Seoul regime grow in scale.

U.S. PLANE REPORTEDLY VIOLATES DPRK AIRSPACE

LD142221 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 TASS -- The KCNA news agency reports that a U.S. "SR-71" reconnaissance plane intruded the KPDR's air space in the area of Kosong in the Republic's northern part (Sea of Japan) on October 14. Over the past three months U.S. spy planes committed about 40 such violations.

The news agency says that this provocation is a crude encroachment on KPDR's sovereignty and territorial integrity, designed to further sharpen tensions in the region.

The United States must immediately discontinue its military provocations, withdraw its troops and their deadly weapons from South Korea, the KCNA news agency says.

MOSCOW HITS NAKASONE STANCE ON EUROMISSILES

LD160233 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] The Japanese prime minister, Nakasone, has claimed that the talks on reducing nuclear arms in Europe will be the main subject of the discussions with President Reagan when he arrives in Tokyo for a visit. Our commentary has been prepared by Oleg Dzhernov. This is what he writes:

The Japanese premier's position on reducing nuclear arms in Europe is well known. If the Reagan administration has done its utmost to lead the talks to a blind alley in order to deploy American nuclear missiles, the Japanese prime minister is trying to be more Catholic on this issue than the Pope himself. When theleaders of the seven major capitalist countries conferred in Williamsburg last June, Nakasone demanded deploying American missiles even if this would mean breaking the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe.

Besides, he urged the Western powers not to be afraid of confrontation with the socialist nations and to be prepared for sending the arms race spiralling again.

It is obvious that the cause of European security can hardly stand to benefit from the meeting in Tokyo that the two political hawks of the capitalist world are to hold next month. The two have been competing with one another on whose position is tougher.

It is equally alarming that the Japanese premier has continued to try using the problem of limiting nuclear arms in Europe for whipping up an anti-Soviet hysteria in Asia. You will remember that the USSR is prepared to scrap all its missiles subject to cuts if a mutually acceptable agreement is reached at the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles.

First, the Soviet leaders, Yuriy Andropov, has said this cuts the ground from under the feet of those in NATO countries who spread the assertion that in reality the Soviet Union intends to retain its SS-20 missiles subject to cuts by simply redeploying them from Europe to the East. And, second, the concern being spread by China and Japan over the possibility of such a redeployment becomes fully groundless.

But even though the Soviet Union has spelled out its position on the Geneva talks, Premier Nakasone has continued to insist that the question of Euromissiles should not be solved at the expense of Asia or Japan. He has claimed the Soviet Union is going to solve the question at Asia's expense to retain a pretext, apparently, for justifying military preparations in Japan itself. The preparations increasingly alarm the Asian countries.

A conclusion of this kind is drawn not only by the Soviet people. The Hong Kong magazine, FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW for instance, recently said that Nakasone's stubborn attempts to link the Euromissiles problem with the Soviet armaments in the Asian part of the country will be used for justifying a still greater step-up in the Japanese armed forces.

USSR-JAPAN YOUTH 'MASS ANTI-WAR MEETING' HELD

LD171457 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Khabarovsk (Soviet Far East) October 17 TASS -- A mass anti-war meeting has rounded off today the third day of the work of the meeting of the working youth of the USSR and Japan, which is under way here.

The wrathful words of protest against the adventurist activities of the ruling circles of the United States and its allies were voiced by the delegate of the meeting, teacher of the medical institute of Minsk (capital of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic), Aleksandr Sukalo.

"I did not participate in the Second World War because of my age, But I invariably feel its consequences -- I lost my relatives in that war," he said. "One in every four residents in my republic did not come back from the war. It is clear that the plan of deployment of American missiles in Europe will entail a new twist in the arms spiral. All people of good will, above all the young people, should say a firm 'no' to nuclear insanity."

"By my own experience I know what consequences nuclear weapons could lead to," said trade union worker from Nagasaki, 34-year-old Akito Hiraki. The echo of the atomic bombing affected not only me but also the health of my 11-year-old daughter. We feel concern and anxiety over the fact that American warships that can carry nuclear weapons aboard now frequently enter Nagasaki. The young people of Japan actively come out against militarisation of the country, and we are fully determined to continue this struggle."

In the appeal adopted by the participants in the meeting they expressed the desire to pool together the forces and uphold the sacred human right -- to live and work under peaceful sky.

The meeting of the young working people of the USSR and Japan ends its work tomorrow.

SRV PAPER CITED ON SOVIET ECONOMIC AID

PM182017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Fraternal Assistance"]

[Text] Hanoi, 15 Oct -- The soviet Union's effective and comprehensive assistance is a very important contribution to the Vietnamese people's successes and achievements. The newspaper NHAN DAN writes about this today in connection with the coming fifth anniversary of the USSR-SRV Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, whose signing was an important landmark in the development of relations between our two fraternal countries.

The Soviet Union's assistance in building dozens of key Vietnamese industrial projects is, the paper notes, of long-term significance for Vietnam. Among these are the Hoa Binh and Tri An hydroelectric power stations, the Pha Lai thermoelectric power station, and the Bung Tau oil fields.

Today, NHAN DAN notes, it can be said that, thanks to the USSR'S great help, Vietnam has been able to implement the many decisions of the Fourth and Fifth Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Congresses, whcih defined the course and strategy for the country's economic development.

The Soviet Union's aid to Vietnam is invaluable. And it is expressed not only in the volume of deliveries of Soviet raw materials and equipment, the number of projects that are springing up in Vietnam with the USSR's technical assistance and in the number of Vietnamese engineers and candidates and doctors of sciences trained in the USSR. We consider as beyond price the lofty sense of internationalism with which Soviet people are imbued, and their sincerity.

"Solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union are the cornerstone of the CPV'S and the Vietnamese state's foreign policy", these words, recorded in the documents of the fifth CPV Congress, come from the hearts of more than 50 million Vietnamese, the paper stresses. The Vietnamese people will invariably nourish feelings of fraternal friendship and gratitude toward the great Soviet Union.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO NGUYEN CO THACH

LD181736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today awarded the Order of the Friendship of Peoples at the Kremlin to Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and SRV Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Comrade Kuznetsov cordially congratulated the minister on receiving the high award, with which he has been honored for the great contribution he has made to the development and strengthening of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. We note with pleasure, Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov said, the high level of relations between our fraternal parties and states, which are built on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The meetings between Comrades Andropov and Le Duan have special significance for further deepening Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

Nguyen Co Thach expressed profound gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the high assessment of his activities, which he attributes to the Communist Party and people of Vietnam.

GROMYKO RETURNS FROM 'FRIENDLY' VISIT TO GDR

LD181513 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, returned to Moscow today after paying a friendly visit to the GDR at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

Comrade Gromyko was met at the airport in Moscow by Comrade Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by other officials.

Communique Published

PM181555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 3

["Joint Communique on A.A. Gromyko's Visit to the GDR"]

[Text] At the invitation of E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, was in the GDR on a friendly visit 17-18 October 1983.

The talks, which took place between A.A. Gromyko and E. Honecker in a cordial atmosphere, expressed satisfaction at the fruitful development of relations between the USSR and the GDR on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in accordance with the 7 October 1975 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid.

New impetus to these relations' further intensification was provided by the important accords reached by the two countries' leaders during the official friendly visit paid to the USSR in May this year by a GDR party and state delegation headed by E. Honecker. Both sides confirmed their determination to continue doing everything necessary to consolidate the fraternal alliance of the peoples of the USSR and GDR and for the expansion of mutual realtions in all spheres of party, state, economic, and social life.

The USSR and the GDR intend actively to promote further consolidation of the unity and cohesion and the economic and defense might of the community of socialist countries and even more effective coordination of their activity in the international arena aimed at safeguarding peace and international security.

It was emphasized that the sharp aggravation in the international situation to be observed at present, caused by the actions of aggressive imperialist circles, demands that all states and peoples undertake the most resolute and immediate action to prevent the world from sliding toward catastrophe.

The USSR and the GDR denounce and reject the present U.S. Administration's militarist course, profoundly hostile to the cause of peace, which was given a principled assessment in Yu.V. Andropov's statement on 28 September this year. E. Honecker pointed to the exceptional importance of this statement, which was made at a crucial moment for mankind. This document reaffirms that the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is invariably aimed at preserving peace and safeguarding the peoples' security and peaceful cooperation.

The GDR party and state leadership and the GDR people, E. Honecker stressed, fully support Yu.V. Andropov's statement and its conclusions and assessments, as the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers decision on 5 October this year indicated.

A central place in the exchange of opinions on international affairs was taken by the problem of nuclear arms limitation in Europe. The unanimous opinion was voiced that progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on this problem is still being blocked by the United States. The U.S. position at the talks, as outside the talks, comes down to just one thing: trying to disrupt in its favor the balance now existing in Europe in terms of medium-range nuclear weapons. The so-called new proposals of the U.S. Administration, geared in no way to reaching agreement but merely to misleading public opinion, change nothing in this respect. This also applies in full to the alleged changes in the U.S. stance at the talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction.

On behalf of the leadership of the Soviet Union and the GDR, A.A. Gromyko and E. Honecker voiced the conviction that agreement in Geneva is still possible -- before the new U.S. missiles are deployed in West Europe. However, to ensure that this opportunity is not missed, it is essential that the United States and NATO as a whole abandon their attempts to achieve one-sided military advantages and that a shift is made to holding talks in earnest -- talks aimed at reaching an accord on the basis of the principles of the sides' equality and identical security.

A.A. Gromyko informed E. Honecker of his meeting in Vienna with FRG Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher, during which the Soviet side once again indicated the special responsibility resting with the FRG Government in preventing an extremely dangerous new twist to the nuclear arms race in Europe. E. Honecker stated that the GDR fully shares and supports the Soviet Union's position set forth to H.-D. Genscher. He made it known that the GDR, in conducting political dialogue with FRG officials, has frequently and most earnestly pointed to the perils and consequences for the cause of peace and good-neighborliness which would arise if the new U.S. missile weapons were deployed in the FRG. That is why the GDR has appealed to the FRG leaders to review a decision which would lead to the USSR and other states' again being subjected to the threat of war from German soil for the first time since World War II.

A.A. Gromyko declared the Soviet Union's complete support for the appeal contained in E. Honecker's letter to Federal Chancellor H. Kohl.

The transformation of West German territory into a launchpad for nuclear missile weapons targeted on the socialist countries would be a step of major proportions hostile to the cause of peace. This would contradict the spirit and the letter of the Moscow and Berlin treaties and seriously damage the FRG's relations with the Soviet Union and the GDR. The FRG Government must be clearly aware that, by unconditionally following the U.S. Administration's policy and opening its country wide to the new U.S. missiles, it is gambling with the country's vitally important interests. It would be shortsighted from both the political and the military viewpoints to attempt to create a threat against the security of others on the fabricated pretext of consolidating one's own security.

The USSR and the GDR, like the other Warsaw Pact countries, will not sit idly by if new U.S. nuclear weapons appear in the FRG but will do everything necessary under the new conditions to secure their defense capability.

The USSR and the GDR consider that the easing of the present dangerous tension in the world and the reduction of the threat of nuclear war would be substantially assisted by implementation of the proposals contained in the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Prague Declaration and also put forth by the Moscow meeting of socialist countries' leading party and government figures. These proposals are a specific program for normalizing international relations, a clear alternative to the imperialist course of political and military confrontation. They include the proposal that a treaty be concluded between Warsaw Pact states and NATO countries on the mutual renunciation of force and on the maintenance of relations of peace, and the proposal that all nuclear powers that have not yet done so pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

In this connection the sides noted also the significance of the decisions adopted at the recent session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee in Sofia.

A major contribution to eliminating the danger of nuclear catastrophe that is threatening mankind would be made by a resolute and unconditional condemnation of nuclear war as the most monstrous crime against the peoples, a qualitative and quantitative freeze on nuclear arms, and prevention of the militarization of space. The specific proposals on these questions, submitted by the Soviet Union for discussion by the current UN General Assembly session are entirely supported by the GDR.

The sides spoke out in favor of liquidating the centers of tension and armed conflict still persisting in different parts of the world and against foreign interference in other states' internal affairs. They declared their immutable solidarity with the peoples struggling for freedom, national independence, and independent state development.

A.A. Gromyko's visit to the GDR confirmed the complete identity of the sides' views on all questions that were discussed.

PZPR PLENUM FOCUSES ON IDEOLOGICAL QUESTIONS

PM180915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "PZPR Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Oct -- A PZPR Central Committee plenum devoted to the party's ideological tasks has opened in the Polish capital under the chairmanship of W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Opening the session, W. Jaruzelski emphasized that the plenum is evidence of the party's desire for unity of theory and practice. Therefore, questions of cadre policy are on the agenda alongside questions concerning the development of social consciousness.

A report was delivered by J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. In defending socialism the party has come into conflict with the forces of counterrevolution, the report says. During its persistent struggle it has closed ranks, overcome its ideological and political weakness, and been constantly restoring its forces. We will be developing ideological work in close connection with life and in the light of the conditions in which we are operating and the requirements of the struggle.

The Leninist tradition presupposes the combination of a farsighted idea with a profound analysis of reality and the combination of strategic aims with tactical tasks.

In the course of socialist transformations, the PZPR has not avoided mistakes and failures. The mistakes tolerated were exploited by the class enemy for a frontal attack on the PZPR and socialism.

Describing the antisocialist currents that appeared in the country during the crisis period, the speaker emphasized that the factor uniting the forces supporting them -- from belligerent religious hypocrites [svyatosha] to Trotskyites -- was the rejection of socialism. They concentrated their attacks on the PZPR as the vanguard political organization of the working class. Attempts were made to denigrate the alliance, friendship, and cooperation with the USSR and destroy the foundation on which the security of Poland, the inviolability of its borders, and peaceful relations in Europe are based.

The decision taken on 13 December 1981 averted a catastrophe -- a fratricidal conflict whose consequences it would have been difficult to predict.

The enemy has been crushed, the report points out, but has not laid down its arms. It is being vigorously supported by antisocialist centers in the United States and other NATO countries. The adventurist forces of imperialism are continuing to carry out propaganda aggression against Poland and are applying economic pressure and political blackmail.

Imperialism has caused the most serious complication of the situation on a global scale in the last 10 years. The forces of the anticommunist "crusade" led by the Reagan administration are forcing an extremely dangerous direction on the development of the international situation. Saving the world from the threat of nuclear destruction is the historic mission and fundamental aim of the policy of the socialist community states stemming from the humane character of our ideology. The threat created by imperialism's aggressive policy directly affects Poland and its people. The PZPR is seeking to consolidate the alliance, friendship, and cooperation between the socialist states and peoples and to strengthen coopration in the struggle for peace and socialism and against imperialism's aggressive plans. We are united to the CPSU and the fraternal parties of the socialist countries by particularly close bonds of ideological commonality and cooperation.

The experience of recent years has shown how great the significance of cooperation with the USSR and the socialist countries and also the development of economic integration within CEMA are for our economy. We consider its expansion a long-term strategic task.

The working class plays the leading role in building socialism. The party among the workers and the workers in the party -- this is the PZPR's important goal. Being with the working class, strengthening its hegemonic role, concerning itself with its position, authority, and merits, and improving working and living conditions is the main point of the party's class policy. A Leninist workers party is distinguished by the fact that it acts as a monolithic ideological and political force not only in its declarations but above all in its actions. The formation of a philosophical outlook which corresponds to the PZPR's ideological principles is one of the main tasks of the PZPR's ideological education activity. The PZPR's leading role in society and guiding role in the state is a fundamental principle of the socialist system.

Speaking of the trade unions' role, the speaker noted that the party sees them as a factor strengthening collectives' responsibility for the results of management and for the just distribution of output. It is the communists' duty to participate in trade union activity. In the struggle for social justice in the process of building socialism in Poland, the report observes, the worker-peasant alliance will continue to play a key role.

The PZPR, the report says, has formulated a stance with regard to religion and the church which corresponds to Polish realities. The party will be immutably guided by the constitutional principles of the separation of church and state in all areas of public life and by the principles of freedom of conscience and freedom of religion. Concerned with the good of the state and with the internal calm and order which these principles serve, we will struggle resolutely against all violations of them and will not accept manifestations of intolerance, belligerent clericalism, and provocative speeches which have nothing to do with religion.

The whole party must concern itself with the problems of ideology. It must restore the position and secure the leading role of Marxist-Leninist teaching in the country's spiritual life and in the process of shaping social consciousness. An acute political struggle is in progress in the social sciences field. It is essential to overcome the symptoms of a distinctive kind of cult of Western science, the transfer of the evaluations and these of bourgeois doctrines to our soil.

Crucial and difficult tasks confront our journalists, who are having increased demands made upon them. The particular responsibility of the state system of education and higher education for bringing up the young generation was also emphasized.

The party's cadre policy is one of the main instruments of its activity. The PZPR puts these questions clearly. Cadre policy has a class character, but at the same time it is an integral part of the general process of shaping socialist democracy, legality, and political culture.

The conclusions which we are drawing from the experience of building socialism in Poland must be reflected in the new party program. The 35th anniversary of the unification of the Polish workers movement, the PZPR's 35th anniversary, is drawing near. The party has come a long way. Successes of long-term significance for the fate of Poland have been achieved along this path. There have also been failures and difficult periods. But we have been and will continue to be loyal to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. Serving the working class and the people of socialist Poland is how the PZPR conceives the party's leading role.

Message on Arms Race Cited

LD181547 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw October 18 TASS -- The Polish news agency PAP has circulated the text of a message of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party to the people of Poland. The document was adopted at the 13th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. The message says:

The Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party draws the attention of the Polish public to the peace-endangering international developments. The USA and its principal NATO allies are making efforts to intensify the arms race, the threat of nuclear catastrophe is growing, and the peaceful life of the peoples of Europe is imperiled.

Imperialist positions-of-strength policy and diktat, the cultivation of new seats of tension, flagrant intervention in the internal affairs of socialist countries -- all this has replaced the policy of peaceful coexistence and detente. Most reactionary militaristic forces are raising their head and playing up military psychosis.

Voices are coming from NATO countries calling into question the territorial and political order established after the Second World War. These voices are inciting revanchist forces in the FRG to attack the inviolability and durability of Poland's western border.

Intensifying the arms race, the message says, the USA and its allies would like to acquire military superiority over the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries. Imperialists are trying to upset the existing balance of forces by deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles on the territories of several Western European countries, including the FRG.

Military blackmail, the message says further, is a component part of the U.S. policy of confrontation encompassing ideology, politics and economics. Embarking on the road of confrontation with the community of socialist countries, the U.S. Government has made People's Poland the target of an especially ferocious attack.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states have declared that they will take corresponding steps to preserve the balance of forces in Europe. Aware of the material, political and moral implications of such a step, the USSR and its allies stand for negotiations of such a step, the USSR and its allies stand for negotiations the results of which should give all countries a sense of security, and mark the beginning of the process of ending the arms race.

The Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party urges the working class, all the working people to be vigilant in the face of imperialist policy of arms buildup and resolutely counter all the forces jeopardizing peace the world over. We should counter the mad attempts to push the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe, the message says, by the unity of the Polish people in the struggle for peace.

The Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party declares support for all those who will protest against the deployment by the United States of new types of nuclear armaments in Europe.

POLAND SEEN EMERGING FROM CULTURAL 'CRISIS'

PM181338 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Oct 83 p 10

[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA special correspondent Viktor Tsoppi "Polish Reportage": "Overcoming"]

[Text] Warsaw-Moscow -- Poland today is different from how I saw it in the summer of last year. Many changes for the better have occurred in everyday life. The country is recovering. Much more work remains to be done, however, until the complete stabilization of the situation. "Thank God the buffoonery is over," the Poles say with relief, recalling the 16 months of the counterrevolution's wild Devil's Sabbath, accompanied by cheering and tumultuous ovations from the West. And they are thinking profoundly about the past, analyzing the causes of the crisis, and seeking ways to overcome it.

Flowers and the Fruits of Enlightenment

...A dazzling flower store. Roses, peonies, anemones, irises, chrysanthemums, violets, orchids, carnations, and a few more exquisite flowers whose names I don't even know.

The eyes are drawn to a poster stuck on the outside of the store window: "'Ruiny.' Youth Cabaret. Society of Mutual Tolerance." Familiar terminology....

I did not manage to enjoy the "Runiy" -- nowadays there are no more presentations of tolerance. But I did have occasion to hear rather a lot and to learn what happened in the not-so-distant past and what brought about such destruction in the mind of today's Polish youth.

"During the period preceding the counterrevolutionary explosion, our universities and institutes 'forgot'," I was told by writer Wieslaw Rogowski, chief editor of the weekly ARGUMENTYF "that the education of the specialist cadres for the socialist state means, apart from anything else and above all else, shaping their world outlook in a socialist spirit. They made too much of youth, they extolled youth: you are our bright future. And they, the future, having become the present, had not even managed to understand in what kind of world they had grown up and for what purpose. It is terrible and painful to say this: Many young Poles at times have only the roughest -- and moreover, an incorrect and distorted -- impression of what socialism is."

[Tsoppi] "But even today some people still claim that socialist Poland will in no way survive without pluralism of ideological concepts."

"Different people speak about this with different intentions. I am an ardent advocate of frank comradely debate, which helps in the quest for solutions to given problems to the maximum benefit of socialism. We must not be afraid of argument. But we must argue from party principles and must never abandon them. And yet the pluralists," Wieslaw Rogowski says, "would like to dilute these principles -- which are the only true guidelines for our socialist country -- into irresponsible drivel."

In mid-August, only 3 weeks after the lifting of martial law, counterrevolutionary elements took advantage of a religious festival in Czestochowa to organize a new provocation. As TRYBUNA LUDU remarked, the most active participants in it were activists from the so-called "oases" -- organizations in influencing young Poles in a clerical spirit. The city was overflowing with posters and banners glorifying the antisocialist organizations KSS-KOR, "Confederation for an Independent Poland," "Solidarity," and "Independent Students Association." The walls of Jasna Gora monastery were covered with posters appealing for the "unification of Poles, Lithuanians, Belorussians, and Ukrainians in the struggle for Christian ideals," for the "Salvation of the fraternal peoples...."

Such events do not occur by themselves. Whereas until the mid-seventies social sciences occupied 10-15 percent of tuition time in higher education establishments programs, by the early eighties their share had fallen to 2-3 percent. Furthermore, this rather wishy-washy title -- "social sciences" -- could have been a front for God or the devil knows what. The students themselves determined what they would study and what knowledge they would acquire. Following their "mentors" advice, they chose, for example, Buddhism instead of historical materialism, or art in medieval England instead of the political economy of socialism.... The lecturers in Marxist philosophy who were unable or unwilling to retrain as "Buddhists" were dismissed as unnecessary.... And yet the underground "flying universities" provided a complete course of lectures in anti-communism and anti-Sovietism.

Quite a few students, combining these two parallel educations, became militant opponents of socialism.

And yet the current formula that "the younger generation of Poles is lost to socialism" was put in circulation by those who, presenting wishful thinking as reality, would like to convince everyone that the younger generation has been conquered by antisocialism. This is not so, of course, The recent youth rally in Gdansk and the Wroclaw meeting of young fighters for peace are sufficiently eloquent evidence that increasing numbers of young Poles are becoming aware of their responsibility to the society that has offered them the broadest opportunities for self-assertion, for active and fruitful participation in socialist building. But many efforts will be needed to build a new universe [mirozdaniye] in place of the ruins in their consciousness.

Conversation in Moliere Street

A group of literary workers who hold reactionary anticommunist views and rode the crest of counterrevolution to the leadership of the then Polish Writers Union unconditionally supported out of vested interest the counterrevolutionary program for "reeducating" the Poles which was advocated by the Solidarity ruling clique.

The Writers Union's activity was suspended as soon as martial law was imposed. The literary workers who had usurped the reins of its board were given time, which they did not utilize, to give some thought to the so recent and so instructive past.

The constituent committee of the new Writers Union was formed at a recent meeting of representatives of Poland's literary circles in Warsaw. Josef Lenart, novelist, playwright, and columnist, lives in Warsaw, in a house on Moliere Street, which runs past the Wielki Theater. He is first secretary of the Warsaw writers party organization. I was particularly interested to hear his assessment of the situation that has now developed in the sphere of culture and ideology, partly because at the end of last February he was one of the initiators of the Writers Union's re-creation. This initiative was solidly boycotted by the union's reactionary board.

"It is impossible to describe our present concerns in a couple of words. The problem is multifaceted. But if we were to sum it up, the origin of the disease in the literary milieu is this: Cultural policy in our country in the seventies was to a very substantial extent lacking class criteria. Marxist critical thought was flickering weakly. The foreground was being more and more confidently occupied by the alien, bourgeois world outlook that blinded those who wanted to be blinded. The shaping of cadres of writers, critics, and ideological workers holding positions of scientific socialism practically came to a halt. The offensive by revisionism in the country was facilitated by the fact that it had powerful and well-organized support. The West was incessently throwing up 'fresh' anticommunist ideas. The West nurtured those who seized upon these 'innovative' ideas and reflected them in their creative work. The West decided an artist's fate: talented or untalented, great or insignificant. Many considered that only appreciation by Western and far from selfless 'patrons of the arts' and 'philanthropists' was the sole measure and sole condition for success.

"Well, to give you an example, there was a petty provocateur called Jacek Berezin. He somehow managed to set to rhyme his pitiful and miserable antisocialist 'insights.' He found some undiscriminating editors who printed them from time to time.

"But he would have still continued to live in obscurity had not the weekly KULTURA, published in Paris by Polish anticommunists and hirelings of the CIA, collected this -- it you will pardon the expression -- poetry and published it as an independent anthology under the title 'To You!' And what do you think happened? The Board headed by Jan Jozef Szczepanski immediately, and in contravention of all statutory norms, elected the 'poet' member of the union. Anka Kowalska became a literary celebrity only because she was one of the most energetic activists of the KSS-KOR counterrevolutionary group. Jacek Bochenski rose to the position of chief editor of the underground journal ZAPIS.... The list of newly-emerged 'classics' goes on and on.

"Even truly gifted masters, confused in the darkness of the ideological chaos," Jozef Lenart continued, "found themselves on the other side of the barricade. The tragedy of the fate of artists who detached themselves from the fate of their own people is that their talent and their skills became sterile, unnecessary, useless. Maybe it is a good thing that Andrzej Wajda's 'Danton' was shown on Polish screens. Everyone saw the disgrace to which ideological unscrupulousness leads.

"Ideological pluralism is still being thrust upon us from the pages of fully respectable publications. It is being advertised as the right way to fuse and amicably combine the most irreconcilable views -- socialist and antisocialist. This is aimed at totally naive and totally apolitical people. Unfortunately, they are not to blame. We are to blame to a certain extent. After all, previously we in Poland frequently overlooked the problems of ideological work. It is hard to lay the economic foundations of socialism. It does appear, however, that the construction of its ideological superstructure, without which you will never build the roof over the whole building, is also a far from simple task. We realized this, alas, too late. Today we are paying for it, striving to make good the oversights. Much energy will be expended on this. It will probably take an entire lifetime.... But it is worth living for this. We must work."

This is what communist writer Jozef Lenarts said. And he is not alone.

About How Wajda Guillotined Himself

I bought a ticket to see Andrzej Wajda's movie "Danton" in advance. My precaution proved unnecessary. The theater was only one-third full, which in itself disproves the claims by Western correspondents accredited in Warsaw about the excitement that has captivated the Poles in connection with the movie's release and about the waves of people flooding into the theaters. There were no waves of people. But the most surprising thing is that neither was there a trace in the movie of the people of revolutionary Paris who demolished the Bastille so completely that not even ruins were left. How is it possible to recognize the proud sans-culottes in the apathetic extras standing in fatally endless bread lines? The great bourgeois revolution is subjected to arbitrary treatment by A. Wajda. Tightly compressed into the vise of the Danton-Robespierre conflict, it loses all historical meaning.

The brilliant French actor Gerard Depardieux surpasses himself in a desperate attempt to breathe some life in the dismal role of Danton written for him. Obeying the director, he submissively utters words from "Solidarity's" vocabulary: "The people have only one enemy -- the government." But for some unknown reason even Wajda's admirers do not applaud this stupid "topical" phrase.

Throughout the movie you sense a feeling of discomfort and even simple disgust. The members of the Committee of Public Safety are pitiful, besotted drunkards. Robespierre, who is played by Polish actor Wojciech Pszoniak, is shown time and again with the blood draining from his face until it assumes a bluish tint, bathed in cold sweat -- what a talent, what a picture to behold. The incorruptible, as Robespierre was called, has been turned into the irresponsible by Wajda. The tribune, the leader of the revolution, who spoke under those complicated historical conditions against the bourgeoisie usurping the fruits of revolution to the detriment of the people who accomplished it, is presented as the personification of supreme evil. The moral that Wajda directly promotes is that revolution means unhappiness, revolution means nothing but terror. In other words, long live counterrevolution.

The movie's final scene. Danton tells the executioner: "When you have cut off my head, show it to the people. It is worth that much." The guillotine's blade falls. The head rolls into the basket. Red paint runs for a long time. The executioner carries out the executed man's will. He pulls the head out of the basket by its hair and displays it -- we see it from the back -- to the crowd.... Terrifying? No way. Rather a feeling of shame for the director.

"Danton" is far from being one of Wajda's foremost accomplishments in the service of the antisocialist opposition. There was the lampoon on socialist Poland called "Man of Marble." It was followed by "Man of Iron" -- an advertising vehicle for counterrevolution. With "Danton" Wajda has guillotined himself.

The Polish press as a whole gave a negative assessment of Wajda's movie, politely making it plain to him that his compatriots also have some knowledge of history. Judging by everything, the master has chosen to ignore this opinion. He did, however, tell one of his friends -- journalist D. Passent -- that he would read the reviews of his movies only when he retires and is no longer able to make them. Although he could also learn much that is instructive from the articles mercilessly condemning his work which were published in abundance by the French press, and the left-wing press in particular, the moment "Danton" was released in Paris.

The paradox of the situation is that France, which is already preparing for the bicentennial jubilee of its revolution, has not produced a single memorable movie about it. Without any twinge of conscience, A. Wajda has very proudly and loudly described his "masterpiece" as a "French movie." It must be said that he did have some formal grounds for saying this. If only because "Danton's" credits include in large letters: commissioned by the French Ministry of Culture. That is true. The French Government, with unusual generosity and despite its course of economic austerity, subsidized the making of this pitiful caricature. There was much confusion among the socialists (and the minister of culture is one of the Socialist Party's leading officials) who consider themselves heirs and guardians of the ideals of 1789. They were very angry and bemoaned the fact that they had been tricked into this trap set up by the Polish counterrevolution and rightist forces in France itself. What was done was done, however, and even the most vigorous and most furious criticism was unable to diminish the pernicious effect.

....Poland is now going through a difficult stage of the struggle to consolidate socialism and overcome the crisis phenomena in all spheres of life. And there is every reason to believe that our Polish friends will emerge victorious from this struggle.

POLAND'S WIEJACZ COMMENTS ON COOPERATION PLAN

LD180915 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] A cultural and scientific cooperation plan between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic for the years 1984-85 was signed in Warsaw today. For the Soviet side the plan was signed by Comrade Aksenov, Soviet ambassador to the Polish People's Republic, and for the Polish side by Jozef Wiejacz, undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After the signing, Jozef Wiejacz said in an interview with our correspondent:

[Begin Wiejacz recording in Polish, with superimposed Russian report] I should like to point to the importance of this document, Jozef Ziejacz says, especially from the viewpoint that it marks an expansion of cooperation between our countries in such important fields as science, culture, art, education. The PZPR Central Committee plenum devoted to ideological questions ended the other day. Our party, government, scientific and cultural organizations and broad sections of the Polish public want to strengthen all-round cooperation with the USSR. The expansion of this cooperation is especially important now that the forces of imperialism are waging a frantic war of ideological subversion against our country, against the USSR and other socialist countries. Concerning the specific plan for scientific and cultural cooperation for the coming years, Jozef Wiejacz noted that various Soviet collectives and world famous artists will perform and days of Soviet culture will be held in Poland. In turn, Soviet people will acquaint themselves with the best Polish theatrical and musical collectives. Days of Polish culture will also be held in the USSR. They will be connected with the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic, which will be marked next year, and the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic. [end recording]

POLISH GENERAL WRITES ON LOYALTY TO SOCIALISM

AU181244 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 11 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Army Branch General E. Molczyk, Polish deputy minister of national defense and deputy commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact Member States: "An Army Born at Lenino"]

[Excerpt] The policy pursued by imperialism with the United States of America at the head has brought about in recent years a new inflammation in the international situation. The aggressive circles of the United States and NATO have unraveled the arms race spiral, are impertinently interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries, and are preparing for the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe in order to attain military superiority. They would like to hamper positive processes in the world, and to launch another "crusade" against socialism, against the liberation movement of peoples.

The socialist countries have been waging a constant struggle for peace. The Polish People's Republic fully supports the peaceful policy pursued by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, and does its utmost to preserve peace, and to defend the achievements of socialism.

In the past 40 years, great changes have taken place in the Polish Army. It has turned into a modern army with excellent weapons and equipment, with competent and well trained cadres. Along with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries, the Polish Army has always been ready to rebuff anybody encroaching upon our common socialist home.

Polish soldiers corroborated their high moral and combat qualities during this year's exercises carried out jointly with the armies of other Warsaw Pact member countries. Shoulder to shoulder with their comrades in arms, they manifested their high combat mastery, competence, and ability to cope with complex tasks in the difficult situation of modern combat.

The Polish Army's fighting efficiency and preparedness are being shaped in intensive daily training. In the four decades, the training process has been constantly improving and now it is remarkable for high efficiency. It has absorbed everything that is the best and most up-to-date in the common experience of the fraternal armies.

Very great attention has been paid to the shaping of Marxist-Leninist world outlook among soldiers, and to their education on the rich revolutionary traditions of the workers movement, in the spirit of internationalism and loyalty to the ideals of socialism.

The most valuable acquisition of the Polish Army are its cadres. All branches of the armed forces have now been manned with well trained officers loyal to their people, the party and the socialist state. The soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and warrant officers are highly trained. Their ideopolitical maturity has been particularly clearly manifested in recent years, when imperialism had launched a dirty propaganda campaign against our country in the attempt to weaken it and to separate it from the socialist community.

Faithful to the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress, the Polish Armed Forces are effectively resisting the ominous intentions of both domestic and foreign forces hostile to Poland and socialism. They have always been and remain boundlessly loyal to the party and the people, and constitute a firm link in the military organization of the Warsaw Pact.

While observing their 40th anniversary, the soldiers of the Polish Armed Forces convey their fraternal greetings to the soldiers of the armies of Warsaw Pact member states, and particularly to the soldiers of the valiant Soviet Army, and assure that, in the united formation of the fraternal armies, they will do their utmost to ensure the reliable defense of socialism and peace.

GRISHIN, BCP'S ALEKSANDROV AT MOSCOW FESTIVAL

PM171500 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 83 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "Fraternal Handshake Between Capitals"]

[Text] The opening of the Sofia Festival in Moscow turned out to be a striking demonstration of friendship between the USSR and Bulgarian peoples and the working people of the two fraternal capitals. A meeting between representative of the capital's working people and a delegation from Sofia was held yesterday in the State Central Concert Hall to mark the event.

The Bulgarian capital's envoys were warmly and heartily greeted by the Muscovites. The meeting was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, and Ch. Aleksandrov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Sofia Grad BCP Committee.

The meeting was attended by Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman V.F. Promyslov, Moscow Gorkom Secretaries L.A. Borisov, B.V. Nikolskiy, and A.M. Roganov, Bulgarian Ambassador to the USSR D. Zhulev, and the "friendship aircraft" participants who have come to Moscow from the Bulgarian capital in connection with the Sofia Festival.

In his speech V.V. Grishin heartily welcomed fraternal Sofia's envoys on behalf of the Moscow Gorkom and Gorispolkom and the capital's working people. Through you, he said, Muscovites are conveying warm greetings to the communists and all working people of the Bulgarian capital.

We are sure, V.V. Grishin said, that the Sofia Festival in Moscow will be a major event in our city's political and cultural life and striking and convincing evidence of the friendship between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples, and will be a new step in the further development of the traditional ties and cooperation between our capitals.

The Sofia Festival coincides with a significant date -- the 60th anniversary of the antifascist September uprising in Bulgaria -- and is being held soon after the Bulgarian people's celebration of their major national holdiday -- Freedom Day -- which is permanently associated with the start of a new stage in the country's history, with the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

In a brief period of history the fraternal country's working people, under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party, have implemented fundamental socioeconomic transformations and are now successfully building a developed socialist society in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Bulgaria today is a state possessing a multisectorial industry and highly developed agriculture and advanced technology and science, a country possessing an impressive culture of its own and constantly improving its people's well-being. Bulgaria has taken a very big step in socialist building in the last two 5-year plans, the country's economic potential having doubled.

Muscovites are well aware that the working people of the Bulgarian capital -- Sofia -- are making a weighty contribution to the Bulgarian people's achievements. Sofia today is not just the country's political, administrative, and cultural center. It is a city with highly developed industry and advanced science, the place of work of numerous highly skilled worker and specialist cadres. They produce more than 14 percent of the republic's gross industrial output. Metal-cutting machine tools, small gasoline-driven and battery-operated trucks, power transformers, computers -- this is by no means a complete list of the output of the Bulgarian capital's enterprises.

Extensive housing construction, modern transport arteries, and a subway under construction -- these are all features of the new, socialist Sofia, the new socialist way of life whose chief constituent is constant concern for the working man.

Let me take advantage ofthis meeting to wish our friends -- the communists and all working poeple of Sofia -- further successes in building a developed socialist society, the speaker said.

The deeds and accomplishments of the Bulgarian people are close to the hearts of Soviet people. Unbreakable friendship with deep historical roots links our countries.

This year saw the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Bulgarian Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. Mutual relations between our countries are characterized by genuine equality and mutual respect for one another. We are united by the close ties of class solidarity, common aims in struggle, and a common Marxist-Leninist ideology. Political cooperation between our parties and countries is expanding with each passing year, and economic, scientific, technical, and culutral ties are developing.

The mutual understanding and unity of views existing between the BCP and the CPSU are the fulcrum of the fraternal relations between the USSR and Bulgaria and the supreme expression of the friendship between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples.

The words of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, are dear to Muscovites and to all Soviet people: "If relations between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union are an example of socialist internationalism in action, our future relations will be an example of communist fraternity -- of this there can be no doubt."

The multifaceted ties between our capitals are a significant contribution to the strengthening of Soviet-Bulgarian relations. Many production and scientific collectives, VUZes and schools, cultural institutions and public and creative organizations in Moscow and Sofia are active in their development.

Strong, friendly contacts have been established between Moscow Gorkom and the Sofia Grad Committee, eight party raykoms, the Moscow City Soviet and the Sofia Grad People's Council.

Exchanges of delegations, multifaceted business cooperation and constantly growing ties between our capitals' enterprises and organizations are aiding the successful solution of the practical tasks of the society of developed socialism.

The holding of our capitals' festivals have been an important form of collaboration between Mosocw and Sofia in recent years. The very successful Sofia Festival in our city in 1977 and the Moscow Festival in Sofia in 1978 played a fitting role in the development of fraternal friendship and a were a genuine review of the achievements of the working people of Mosocw and Sofia and of the USSR and Bulgaria in various economic, scientific, and cultural spheres. And today Muscovites are again giving their Bulgarian friends a hospitable reception. The holding of the Sofia Festival in Moscow is bound to arouse new, lively interest on the part of Muscovites and visitors to the capital in the achievements of our friends in Sofia.

An exhibition entitled "Sofia -- Capital of Socialist Bulgaria" opens tomorrow at the Exhibition of National Economic Achievements. During this week the collectives of Moscow enterprises and establishments will hold meetings with the friends from Sofia and there will be a conference of leading production workers and innovators from the two capitals, performances by star artiists and amateur collectives, a showing of the fraternal country's movies, and comradely meetings between Moscow and Sofia athletes.

We want to assure the Bulgarian comrades that they will find a cordial reception in our city, that they will be greeted everywhere as very close friends and most dear guests.

V.V. Grishin then dwelt on the tasks facing the party, the Soviet people, and the capital's working people in the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and stressed the great importance of the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee for the implementation of plans for the country's economic and social development.

He noted that Muscovites have successfully fulfilled the plan for the first 8 months of the year. They produced and sold output worth tens of millions of rubles in excess of the state targets. The entire increase in output was due to improved labor productivity.

Using the results that have been achieved as a basis, the working people of Moscow, under the leadership of the city party organization, are increasing their efforts in the struggle to fulfill and overfulfill plans for the economic and social development of Moscow in 1983 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The implementation of the tasks facing us, the speaker said, is part and parcel of the further refinement of ideological work. The decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's plenum speech are the city party organization's guide in the education of the masses and the improvement of their creative activity.

The city party organization and the ideological aktiv are concentrating on molding working people's Marxist-Leninist world outlook; they are seeking to convert people's theoretical knowledge into firm beliefs, and beliefs into concrete deeds and actions, and they are contributing to the strengthening of labor and production discipline and stepping up the struggle against manifestations of alien ideology.

In solving the tasks of communist building, our party is devoting great and unflagging attention to foreign policy problems and to strengthening peace and the people's security, V.V. Grishin said. The plans for the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and the U.S. desire to achieve military superiority are a big danger to the cause of peace at the moment.

True to the socialist ideal of peace and disarmament, the Soviet Union is striving consistently and persistenly for a positive outcome at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe and is countering the militarist plans of the United States and its NATO allies with an honest and flexible position based on the principle of equality and identical security. The Soviet peace proposals point out the real way to the achievement of a mutually acceptable accord which would rule out the building of nuclear armaments in Europe and halt mankind's slide toward the fatal point of the unleashing of World War III.

At the same time, no one should make the mistake of thinking that we will not bother to maintain our defense capability at the proper level in the face of imperialism's feverish war preparations.

The Soviet people unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. By strengthening their motherland's might through selfless labor, they are making a weighty contribution to preserving world peace.

It is a delight to realize, the speaker said, that Bulgaria -- our true friend, our reliable ally -- is marching side by side with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

There is no doubt that the Sofia Festival in our capital will strengthen even more the close and multifaceted, friendly and businesslike ties between Moscow and Sofia and between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin warmly welcomed the participants in Moscow's Sofia Festival and conveyed to the communists and working people of Sofia wishes for new achievements in the building of a developed socialist society and in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 12th BCP congress from the Moscow City party organization and all Muscovites.

Comrade Ch. Aleksandrov, who was warmly greeted by the meeting participants, then spoke.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, the Sofia Grad Committee, and the Bulgarian capital's People's Council, he conveyed to the meeting participants, to the communists and all working people of Moscow, and to the Soviet people warm and hearty greetings and wishes for new accomplishments in the all-around social and political, economic and cultural development of the great Soviet land and its capital.

Comrade T. Zhivkov asked me also, Comrade Ch. Aleksandrov said, to wish Moscow's Sofia Festival every success, and he expressed the confidence that it would be another shining chapter in the annals of unbreakable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and fraternal cooperation between our capitals.

Great, unbreakable, and eternal is the link between our people, the Sofia delegation head went on. This most noble bond embraces the age-old Slavic fraternity, the Russian people's magnificent exploit in liberating Bulgaria from 5 centuries of Ottoman slavery, the mutual influence between the Bulgarian and Russian revolutionary workers and communist movements, and the mighty influence of the victory of Great October on the Bulgarian Communists' struggle against capitalism and fascism, one of whose glorious peaks was the September uprising of 60 years ago -- the world's first popular antifascist uprising. The bond embraces too the Soviet Army's decisive part in the people's victory of 9 September 1944 which made possible our country's gains on the path of building socialism. These successes were forged by the labor, intellect, and talent of the Bulgarian working class, rural workers, and the people's intelligentsia. Under the BCP's leadership they made this bond an example of effective and full-blooded cooperation with the socialist countries, and above all with the Soviet Union.

Friendship with the Soviet Union is as essential to the Bulgarian people as sun and air are to every living thing -- these significant words uttered by the great son of the Bulgarian people and outstanding figure of the international workers and communist movement Georgi Dimitrov are confirmed most fittingly in the heart and in the thoughts and deeds of every Bulgarian.

For us and for our 40-year modern history, this means an all-around upsurge, a strong and flourishing Bulgaria which has earned the respect, support, and friendship of the socialist countries, and above all the Soviet Union.

The process of deepening the mutual cooperation and comprehensive rapprochement between our peoples which is a vivid illustration of socialist internationalism and a guarantee of Bulgaria's sovereignty and prosperity is now developing systematically on the rock-like basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Bulgaria and the USSR whose 35th anniversary we marked last March.

From the standpoint of the eternally living and all-conquering Marxist-Leninist doctrine, the BCP Central Committee under Comrade Todor Zhivkov's leadership has generalized the wealth of experience accumulated by our party in its fraternal ties with the CPSU and by our country in its ties with the USSR and has substantiated the exceptionally important and topical task of ensuring that Bulgaria develops in step with the Soviet Union and according to common criteria, by joint efforts and coordinated actions in all spheres of life -- the political, economic, spiritual, and defense spheres. This line of comprehensive rapprochement with the USSR was given the highest assessment and potential for further development at the 12th BCP Congress.

On this historical path for our countries and peoples, a particularly important, honored role belongs to their capitals, Sofia and Moscow. It is hard to find a similar example of such a natural and close fraternity between two capitals as that between Sofia and Moscow.

Our capital's daily life is organically linked with that of the USSR and Moscow. Our cooperation is so diverse that it would be difficult to list even the most significant examples. It is no longer a question of applying a particular Soviet undertaking, technology, or initiative. Our aim is to apply comprehensively fraternal Moscow's experience. The ever deepening cooperation between our capitals' party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, city and rayon councils, labor collectives, and inhabitants is subordinated to that aim. Suffice it so say that close business ties are now maintained with over 80 Sofia labr collectives including enterprises, scientific and cultural institutions, and medical, construction, transport, and other organizations. The general plan for the comprehensive development of Sofia through the year 2000 is a result of this cooperation with Moscow.

Following the Muscovites' example, Leninist subbotniks have been held in our city for more than a decade now; the mentor movement is developing on a broad scale; and schools of advanced experience are working successfully. In conjunction with Moscow's planners and construction workers, a unified catalog of large-panel construction is being formulated in Sofia, and the housing construction combine is being modernized.

We are paying particular attention to the Moscow City Party organization's experience in the ideological work sphere. The Sofia party organization gave widespread support to the initiative, "The propagandist is the active fighter for a high degree of efficiency and quality." Moscow's experience in organizing party committees' ideological work within labor collectives in the physical production sphere is being applied successfully. Following Moscow's example, Sofia's inhabitants are struggling to transform their capital into a model socialist city.

We know of the rich and fruitful activity of Moscow's Communists and all Muscovites geared to implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the CPSU Central Committee plenums. We take pride in your successes, which are an inspiring example to us, and with all our hearts we wish you new victories on the path of communist building.

At present, Comrade Ch. Aleksandrov went on to say, Bulgaria is carrying out a new "friendship assault," as journalists called the previous Sofia Festival in Moscow and the Moscow Festival in Sofia. We have come here as envoys of the Bulgarian capital with the tremendous desire to bring it even closer to you, to describe to you its main wealth -- its people of socialist labor -- and to acquaint you with our labor deeds, with the way we live, and with the past, present, and future of Sofia. We want to share with you the joy of our achievement and to take away with us the inspiration for continued, more persistent work.

The years of socialism have transformed Sofia into the mighty industrial heart of our motherland. The present-day economy of Sofia is a multisectorial science and production complex producing over 14 percent of Bulgaria's gross industrial output and over 15 percent of the national income.

Comrade Ch. Aleksadnrov described the successes achieved by Sofia's working people in the current 5-year plan and dwelt on the tasks facing the Bulgarian capital.

Describing the achievements of Sofia's socialist development, he stressed that whereas in the past 10 years 116,000 apartments had been built in the city, during the current 5-year plan alone, that is to the end of 1985, 90,000 new apartments will be built there. The implementation of the first stage of the Bulgarian capital's general construction plan is also drawing to a close.

Moving on to economic development problems, he stressed the tremendous significance of the national party conference on problems of quality that will be convened in March next year.

Our efforts are now directed toward the introduction of comprehensive mechanization and the automation of the main manufacturing processes, the automation of control operations, the application of fundamentally new designs and technologies, and the improvement of the organization and leadership of production, Comrade Ch. Aleksandrov went on to say. These measures, in conjunction with the broad introduction of the team organization of labor on the principle of autonomous financing, and with discipline, and step-up organizational and sociopolitical activity, will create the necessary preconditions for the solution of tasks which are vast in scale and complexity. We are following with great interest the Moscow party organization's work to solve these problems and are studying the successes and experience of leading Moscow collectives. We believe that our successes will make their contribution to the enrichment of socialist practice, and we clearly realize and understand that we are building a new society in which the prestige of labor is raised to a qualitatively new level, that it has lofty moral qualities, and that under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution, labor requires now more than ever before great intensity, creative efforts, knowledge, enthusiasm, and a will for the prosperity of all the people.

Moscow, the USSR's capital, has always been a symbol of peace and friendship, Comrade Ch. Aleksandrov said. The friendship between Sofia and Moscow and between the fraternal socialist countries is a vivid manifestation of the desire to live in peace. May this be an example to all capitals and to all the peoples.

He stated that the working people of Sofia and of all Bulgaria fully support and approve the USSR's active and consistent peace-loving policy and the constructive peace initiatives put forward by Yu.V. Andropov.

We have come here as emissaries of Sofia, which is worthy of the lofty title "City of Peace," Comrade Ch. Aleksandrov stated in conclusion. We now stand on the threshold of the 40th year of the socialist youth of our ancient motherland and our ancient city. Throughout those years we have felt your strong shoulder beside us. We shall also continue to march purposefully in step with you "in foul and fair weather" toward the bright future, since that future belongs to us, to the socialist world.

To the tumultuous applause of those present, the head of the Sofia delegation handed a banner of friendship to Moscow's working people on behalf of the Bulgarian capital's working people.

USSR 'SOURCES' ON GENSCHER'S INTENT WITH GROMYKO

AU181549 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Well-informed sources in Moscow believe that Genscher, the FRG foreign minister, tried in his meeting with Gromyko in Bonn [as heard] to reduce the effects of the Sofia appeal to the West. The appeal could give new impetus to the anti-missile movement in the FRG. It is assessed that the NATO member-countries have difficulty justifying their refusal to continue the Geneva talks without risking new social shocks. According to these sources, the Sofia declaration does not question the decision on deploying missiles, but only the problem of changing the time limits for implementing this plan.

FRG MISSILE STAND MAKES CITIZENS U.S. 'HOSTAGES'

PM181021 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

["Military-Political Review" by Major V. Nikanorov, international observer: "Counter to National Interests"]

[Excerpts] Public statements by the leaders of the Christian-Liberal coalition now ruling in Bonn invariably contain assurances of their love of peace and their desire to ease tension. "We want to ensure peace with the smallest quantity of arms," Federal Chancellor H. Kohl declares. "Never again must war stem from German soil," he is echoed by FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher.

Such statements could only be welcomed if they were followed by corresponding practical steps aimed at ending the arms race and averting the threat of a new war. However, the year which has elapsed since the Christian Democratic Union [CDU]/Christian Social Union [CSU] and Free Democratic Party coalition acceded in power in the FRG has shown most convincingly that people on the Rhine are trying to conceal plainly militarist aspirations behind a veil of peace-loving phraseology.

While verbally proclaiming its allegiance to the cause of peace, at the same time the federal government is acting hand in hand with the U.S. Administration: It is whipping up the arms race, reckoning on changing the present military-strategic equilibrium between the North Atlantic bloc and the Warsaw Pact in favor of the United States and NATO. Over the past 12 months, the FRG has found itself tied still more firmly to the policy of confrontation being pursued by the United States and to the notorious "crusade against communism.

It is appropriate to recall that, on taking up his present post, H. Kohl proclaimed allegiance to the policy of K. Adenauer, the first West German chancellor, and even called himself his "grandson." And yet that was a policy of unbridled anticommunism, a policy of fueling tension and cold war. It was precisely during the years of Adenauer's rule that the Bundeswehr, which has now become the aggressive NATO bloc's chief strike force in West Europe, was conceived and began building up its strength at a fast pace.

With the blessing and consent of the Bonn ruling circles following in the wake of Washington's aggressive policy, FRG territory has been literally crammed with the most deadly weapons -- not only nuclear but also chemical weapons. There are approximately 6,000 nuclear charges on NATO's European territory. A sizable number of them are deployed on West German soil. In addition to nuclear-capable aircraft and nuclear-armed Pershing I and Lance tactical missiles, more than 600 U.S., British, and Canadian artillery systems adapted to use nuclear weapons are deployed there.

As the press attests, at least 4,000 metric tons of chemical warfare agents are stored on FRG territory. With the FRG Government's permission, huge dumps of U.S. chemical weapons have been created in Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, and Baden-Wuerttenberg.

As was pointed out at the international conference of military doctors held in Baden-Baden at the end of last year, 98 out of every 100 people in the civilian population would perish in the event of chemical warfare agents being used. The large-scale "Autumn Forge-83" NATO maneuvers held on West German territory recently reminded people once again of the danger that constantly threatens FRG inhabitants. According to police records, after the U.S. Army exercises in the Darmstadt region, local residents handed in to the police station a large number of ampuls containing special antidotes. The ampuls, which contained either powdery substances or solutions, had been found by them in the region of the exercises. And these are not the only examples attesting to the preparation of NATO armies to wage war involving the use of mass destruction weapons.

A storm of indignation has been aroused in the FRG by sinister "training sessions" of U.S. subunits within the framework of the "Confident Enterprises" maneuvers held in Hesse. There U.S. soldiers "rehearsed" preparations for the mass burial of soldiers and civilians "killed in the course of military operations." A spokesman for the U.S. troop headquarters in Frankfurt am Main confirmed that "U.S. servicemen received special instructions concerning the width and depth of mass graves." The West German press pointed out in this connection that the U.S. military people have dug pits not only in West German soil but also between themselves and the FRG population.

However, those in power in Bonn do not wish to notice these pits. It was not without malice that E. Bahr, the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] specialist on disarmament questions, pointed out recently that the federal government "speaks like the dummy of a ventriloquist sitting in Washington." Disregarding national interests, the ruling coalition blindly adheres to a pro-U.S. course. This is manifested particularly clearly in the stand taken by the FRG Government with regard to the question of deploying new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. It is proposed to deploy 204 of them, including all 108 Pershing II's in the FRG.

The ruling coalition has organized an extensive propaganda campaign in support of NATO's so-called "two-track decision." The CDU Board, for example, has begun the publication of five brochures designed to "substantiate the need" to deploy 108 Pershing II missiles and 96 cruise missiles in the FRG. The federal government Press and Information Office has received more than DM7 million to indoctrinate the West German population in the spirit of "Atlantic ideas." The FRG Defense Ministry has allocated DM2 million for the production of propaganda materials in praise of medium-range missiles. CDU/CSU members have been instructed to conduct more than 10,000 measures within the framework of this campaign.

In other words, the ruling coalition wants at all costs to ensure the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on its country's territory. "The schedule for the deployment of U.S. weapons in West Europe," H. Kohl declared recently, "will not be changed even if the so-called 'interim solution' is achieved at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe." Bonn has officially announced that the federal chancellor intends to make a government statement in the Bundestag 21 November, calling on the Bundestag to support the deployment of U.S. nuclear missile weapons on FRG territory. SPD opposition circles believe that Kohl wants to "forestall events" and begin the process of deploying the missiles. Meanwhile, as the magazine DER SPIEGEL testifies, U.S. Air Force transport aircraft have already delivered individual Pershing II missile structures to their future deployment locations in the FRG.

The schedule for deploying these missiles in position, the magazine emphasizes, is designed to put the weapons systems in a state of combat readiness on 15 December this year.

The statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, states with regard to the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles: "From the bridge in Washington the operation to install these U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe is viewed as extremely simple and offering maximum advantage to the United States -- advantage at Europe's expense. The U.S. European allies are regarded as hostages. A frank but cynical policy. But this is what is really incomprehensible: Do those European politicians who are disregarding their own peoples' interests and the interests of peace by helping to realize the U.S. Administration's ambitious militarist plans give any thought to this?"

It must be clear to everyone that, if U.S. nuclear missiles appear on the European Continent against the will of the majority of the population of West European countries, this will be a step hostile to the cause of peace on a radical scale on the part of the U.S. leaders and figures in other NATO countries acting in concert with them.

Blindly following Washington, the FRG Government is ignoring the will of the majority of West Germany's population, which is opposed to the deployment of the new missiles. It is stubbornly pushing the country down the slope toward the abyss, turning West Germans into hostages of Washington.

USSR'S CHERVOV REITERATES ARMS TALKS STANCE

LD101642 Hamburg DPA in German 1547 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Hamburg, 10 Oct (DPA) -- In the Soviet view the time has come to answer the question as to whether an agreement will be achieved at the negotiations to reduce nuclear weapons in Europe or whether U.S. missiles will be deployed. In this event there will be "inevitable countermeasures by the USSR and its allies," in the view of Soviet disarmament expert Colonel General Nikolay Chervov. In a contribution to the semi-official APN press agency, he deals at length with arms modernization and claims that the siting of new intermediate-range missiles will create the danger of another war against the Soviet Union being started from German soil.

He repeats the Soviet proposals, which he describes as "the way to resolve" the problem. The Soviet Union has declared its readiness to free Europe from nuclear weapons on the basis of reciprocity. That applies to tactical and intermediate-range nuclear weapons. After the U.S. failure to respond to this proposal, Moscow proposed another option under which the present number of intermediate-range nuclear weapons would be reduced to one-third. Washington rejected this proposal.

The USSR stated its readiness to leave in the European part of the USSR only as many missiles as Britain and France possess if no American missiles are sited. (Britain and France have 162 systems -- DPA note) This number would also apply to the warheads. Chervov says that the surplus missiles would be destroyed. At the same time the number of delivery aircraft must be equal on both sides.

In his view these proposals could be rejected only by people "who are not prepared for any agreement." The Soviet Union will not be forced into any unilateral concessions that might harm its security.

AUSTRIA'S STEGER 'PLEASED' WITH MOSCOW TALKS

PM181517 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 3

[V. Lapskiy article: "Good Prospects"]

[Text] The 15th session of the Soviet-Austrian Joint Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation has been held in Moscow under the chairmanship of N.S. Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister. The Austrian delegation was headed by N. Steger, Austrian vice chancellor and commerce, trade, and industry minister.

The session examined the progress in fulfilling the long-term program for developing and deepening economic, scientific and technical, and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Austria and various questions of trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries. A corresponding protocol was signed on the results of the session's work.

After the session was over, N. Steger, Austrian vice chancellor and commerce, trade, and industry minister, said in a talk with an IZVESTIYA correspondent:

"We remain pleased with our trip to the Soviet Union. The session noted that the 1981-1983 measures to implement the long-term program have on the whole been fulfilled. Over the 2 and 1/2 years that have elapsed, and volume of trade between our two countries has reached the same level as over the previous 5 years. Commodity exchange is developing rapidly, stably, and on a long-term basis. Its growth does not depend on fluctuations of the political climate in the international arena. Austrian-Soviet cooperation is developing on the basis of the 1955 State Treaty and the law on Austria's permanent neutrality. It plays a positive role in strengthening peace and international security and serves as a good example of the policy of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. It has clear and good prospects."

FURTHER REPORTS OF BENYA-LED DELEGATION IN USSR

Shitikov Speaks at Kremlin

LD101519 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS -- A meeting of Soviet and Austrian parliamentarians has taken place in the Kremlin today under the program of the official visit of a parliamentary delegation of the Austrian Republic led by Anton Benya, president of Nationalrat.

We view your visit as a manifestation of the desire of the Austrian people to continue to strengthen traditional relations of friendship between the USSR and Austria, Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, one of the two chambers of the Soviet parliament, has stated. He noted with satisfaction that these relations are making good progress on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, embracing, in particular, politics, the economy, culture, science and technology. Shitikov described by way of example trade and economic contacts between the two countries, which include major projects and are planned on a long-term basis. The effective development of cooperation is also illustrated by the fact that the volume of bilateral trade has more than doubled during the past five years.

Much importance is attached in the USSR to the maintenance of a political dialogue between the USSR and Austria at every level, Aleksey Shitikov continued.

We hope that meetings and conversations will help to clarify the positions of both sides on major outstanding problems of our time and contribute towards better mutual understanding between our peoples.

Anton Benya said for his part that the people and parliament of Austria invariably advocated stronger relations of friendship with the Soviet Union and peace in Europe and all over the world. This is guaranteed by Austria's policy of neutrality. Voicing concern over the aggravation of the international situation, Anton Benya stressed that the success of the talks in Geneva and Vienna, for which the Austrians hoped so much, could play a decisive role in upholding peace and security.

In the course of their meeting the sides exchanged information about the activities of the parliaments of the two countries and discussed possibilities for the further extension of contacts between them.

Delegation Visits Alma-Ata

GF181328 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0210 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Austria headed by President of the National Council Benya, which is currently on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has visited Alma-Ata.

Yesterday the Austrian parliamentarians were received at the headquarters of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Imashev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, told the guests about the republic's socioeconomic development and about the struggle of Kazakhstan's workers for fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan period.

During the meeting it was noted that the Soviet peoples and the world community are concentrating their attention on the statement of Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which has exceptionally important significance to [word indistinct] all peace-loving forces in their struggle for eliminating the threat of nuclear war and for strengthening peace in the world.

Participating in the discussions were (Megebetov), chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet; Demesinov, secretary of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium; Turysov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Trade Unions Council; (Matorika) and (Pavlovkiy), deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Isinaliyev, minister of foreign affairs of the Kazakh SSR; (Bavlekova), (Sadubekov) and (Sadurzhanov), members of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet; and others.

Yesterday the Austrian parliamentarian delegation headed by Benya, president of the National Council [words indistinct] acquainted themselves with sites of interest in the capital, and visited the palace of Imeni Lenin, the republic's Palace of Pioneers, and the Kolkhoz Imenih (Luterina) in Alma-Ata Oblast.

IZVESTIYA PANS CLAIMS OF CUBAN ECONOMIC CRISIS

PM121349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yevgeniy Bay dispatch: "Contrary to Its Enemies' Forecasts"]

[Text] Havana -- "Reagan is pleased that Cuba is going through a crisis" -- that was how William Chislett, observer for the British FINANCIAL TIMES, headlined his article on Cuba's economic position. What crisis is this? In the opinion of the article's author, "Cuba is undergoing a critical situation owing to the low price of sugar -- its main export item -- and to a dramatic reduction in its foreign currency reserves and the millstone of the economic embargo imposed on it by the United States." "The critical situation," W. Chislett goes on, "is a joy to the Reagan administration, which expects the economic disorders to dust the Fidel Castro regime and return the country to the capitalist fold."

Many such materials have recently been appearing on the pages of the bourgeois press, above all in the United States. Not daring to completely deny the Cuban revolution's growing political influence in the world, Cuba's enemies seek out weak aspects in the country's domestic situation, trying to convince readers that Cuba is going through the most acute crisis and that socialism is allegedly incapble of providing increased prosperity for its people.

The authors of such "analytical materials" are right about one thing only: Cuba is indeed going through difficulties, which have to a certain extent caused the republic to limit certain development plans and to resort deliberately to a certain reduction in economic growth rates. These difficulties are to a considerable extent the result of Washington's aggressive anti-Cuban policy. They have also been influenced by the world economic crisis, which is affecting all countries to a greater or lesser extent.

Difficulties, yes. But what kind of economic crisis is there supposed to be in Cuba when the republic as a whole is fulfilling the set development plans and achieving the planned GNP growth? A record 15-percent increase was achieved in 1981. Last year, because of the sharp fall in sugar prices, it was reduced, but it corresponded to the level stipulated by the Second Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] congress directives. In examining the 1983 plan, the PCC Central Committee elaborated a series of measures aimed at saving raw materials, increasing labor productivity, and saving currency reserves.

Ie an interview given to Soviet journalists Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, said: "The Cuban working people's high consciousness is a guarantee that we will fulfill the 1983 plan with better indicators than last year." The results of the last sugar harvest, completed extremely successfully in spite of the severest weather conditions, and the successes in various sectors of the economy give grounds for believing that the plans outlined for this year will be overfulfilled. These successes contrast especially starkly with the real, not imagined crisis which has gripped the majority of capitalist states.

What kind of "economic chaos" is there supposed to be in Cuba when the unfavorable conditions for Cuban sugar on the world market, the tropical cyclones that caused extensive flooding, and the stiffening of the U.S. economic embargo were not reflected in the supply of primary necessities to the population? Even the author of the FINANCIAL TIMES article cannot deny that fact. "The stringent measures (taken by the Cuban Government) have left the living standards of 9.7 million Cubans virtually untouched," he wrties.

"At a time when the first casualties of the economic disorders in the capitalist countries are the social sections of the budget, in Cuba, although expenditure on economic development has been cut somewhat, the attention given to education, health care, and the supply of food to the population has been increased....Cubans now have a wider range of consumer goods at their disposal than before."

In an interview given to the magazine CUBA INTERNACIONAL, Humberto Perez Gonzalez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister president of the Cuban republic's Central Planning Board, points out that the economy's stable development in recent years has been achieved through growing labor productivity, a constant reduction in output costs, greater efficiency in the use of modest natural resources, and a reduction in the expenditure of scarce imported fuel as well as electric power (last year, for instance, fuel expenditure was down 3.7 percent). Obviously these successes have not come about by themselves. To a great extent they are the result of the introduction into the country, from 1977-78 onwards, of an economic management and planning system based on financial autonomy and the extension of enterprises' rights. The bourgeois press saw in this "Cuba's shift toward capitalism." In fact the republic was just skillfully and rationally using the experience built up by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The state's concern to increase the working people's prosperity was also manifest in the recent wage reform. In 1980 the average wage in Cuba totaled 148 pesos, and in 1982 it had increased to 176 pesos. A new social security law was introduced. Each year the number of enterprises with a material incentive fund grows -- which allows part of the profits to be distributed among the working people.

Contrary to Western propagandists' forecasts, Cubans look to the future with optimism. Their prospects for economic growth seem good to them in spite of the unfavorable conditions for the country in the world arena, which still retain a definite dependence on the capitalist market. "We have been forced to limit certain of our wishes and to postpone the resolution of certain pressing problems," H. Perez Gonzalez says. "But, in spite of this, our development is following an ascending curve."

Capital investment remains guaranteed in the main sectors of the economy -- nickel and sugar production, citrus fruits, power and textiles, and the production of construction materials and certain types of machine and electronic equipment. The people's level of prosperity will continue to increase and the same close attention will be devoted to developing health care, education, culture, and sport.

Cuba relies on the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in fulfilling these programs. And no power exists that can make an independent country and active member of the socialist community leave this path and return, as the FINANCIAL TIMES observer put it, to "the capitalist fold."

MOSCOW CRITICIZES DIVERSION OF RESOURCES

LD162233 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast; video report by political commentator L.A. Voznesenskiy]

[Text] Hello, comrades. A letter received at Central Television says: At the relatively small instrument works, phone calls are received almost every day from rayon, town, and even kray organizations with requests to send along equipment and people to carry out a wide variety of jobs. These jobs may be necessary -- to the rayon, the town, or the kray -- but they are not included in the planned tasks of this particular enterprise. To refuse is not so simple. The works resolves the situation by lowering the quality of output, and nearly always resorting to overtime or work on days off.

There are quite a few letters of this kind. One thing is particularly regrettable. These diversions of production resources and means, of the means of producing consumer goods, these diversions from scientific research work, from the management of the economy, which our economy and the state pay dearly for, in many cases take place not, as it were, out of vital necessity, but out of motives related rather to the pecking order [mestnicheskiye soobrazheniya] or at times to prestige.

These facts are particularly obvious and widespread in the sphere of construction, where not infrequently the national economy plans for putting production capacities and projects, including those at some major construction sites, into operation are being carried out unsatisfactorily, while considerable means and resources, including labor resources, are being sent out not to key projects, but rather to non-priority ones.

Of course there should be help from industry and from the town generally. For instance, they may help villages in road building, harvesting, and mechanization if there is a shortage of machinery or people. These unavoidable, for the time being, diversions of industrial and office workers from the town for such jobs are accepted by them correctly, with understanding, but on condition that the people brought in to do these jobs can see for themselves that their help is indispensable, that their work and living conditions are well organized, that their working hours are used fully and productively, that their effort is seen to produce real, substantial results. However, regrettably, this is not how things are in all kolkhozes and sovkhozes, at all building sites, fruit and vegetable bases, and other projects that attract people from the outside for work. The main thing perhaps is not to permit in the first place the mismanagement that some negligent or inefficient managers are trying to cover up by means of overtime or similar work on their own collectives and others. The main thing is constantly to search for possibilities to fulfil their plans and undertakings with their own resources, by timely redeployment, by optimal labor organization, by technological provision, etc. Indeed, there are growing numbers of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and even vegetable bases, that manage -- precisely as a result of better labor organization for their own workers and labor mechanization -- to do without calls for outside help, thus saving their own monies and not subverting the production process in other collectives. Of course, it is a sign of utter mismanagement to send out, year after year, highly qualified engineers, industrial and office workers, say from a giant machine tool-building works, to do building, field or similar manual jobs, instead of using their resources, the resources of the enterprise, to give those under their management first of all the kind of assistance that would help them mechanize labor processes and ensure that in future they could manage with fewer people and rely on their own resources.

As to the meetings, sports events, rehearsals of artistic amateur groups during working hours, there is no need to even mention them. This is clear and blatant squandering of working time. The discussion by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo of the unfounded diversion of workers from their main work serves as a signal to all party and administrative organs, to economic and other organizations, to labor collectives and their managers, of the urgent necessity to solve this problem with extreme caution in each individual case. There can be only one criterion applied here: the true state interest.

OFFICIALS OF PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE HOLD CONFERENCE

PM081431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Strengthening Labor Discipline"]

[Text] The tasks of the prosecutor's office organs to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolution "On Intensifying Work To Strengthen Socialist Labor Discipline," and to implement supervision of the execution of the USSR law on labor collectives were discussed at a conference of leading workers of the prosecutor's office organs, held on 5 October in Moscow.

A.M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general, delivered a report.

The participants at the conference -- prosecutors from union and autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, and transport prosecutors -- focused attention on questions of improving the activity of prosecutor's office organs in the struggle against violations of state and labor discipline, and in strengthening organization and order in production.

It was noted that the prosecutor's efforts should be concentrated on a resolute and uncompromising battle against mismanagement, bribery, write-ups and window-dressing, production of low-quality output, and manifestations of local self-interest and narrow departmentalism.

Stress was placed on the need to ensure the prosecutors' constant and effective supervision of the execution of the USSR law on labor collectives, to react sternly with regard to economic leaders who close their eyes to lawbreakers, and to supervise the practical implementation of the legal norms, whereby liability is increased for drunkenness, absenteeism, and other branches of labor and production discipline.

Taking part in the work of the conference were T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; S.I. Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; A.Ya. Sukharev, USSR first deputy justice minister; V.A. Abolentsev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Commission Administrative Organs Section; V.P. Pirozhkov, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; and P.A. Oleynik, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs.

CHERNENKO ON OFFICIAL'S ACCOUNTABILITY TO VOTERS

LD181506 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] A member of the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, Central Committee Secretary Konstantin Chernenko, has said the activity by the bodies of government in this country is entirely under the control of the masses and is widely publicized. Deputies to the supreme soviets and to local councils report regularly back to their constituents. If a deputy fails in his duty, the voters have the right to recall him from the council ahead of time and elect a new one.

In an article published by the news agency APN, Chernenko reports that in 10 years more than 4,000 deputies have been recalled. Two million three hundred thousand people have been elected to the bodies of government in the Soviet Union and most of them are workers and farmers.

BAKU CITY PARTY COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY REMOVED

GF181820 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1700 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] The Baku City party committee held a plenum on 18 October. The plenum deliberated on the question of organization. The plenum released Vagif Guseynov of his responsibility as first secretary of the Baku City Party Committee and Bureau member for failing to organize leadership in the assigned field of toil. Comrade Fuad Musayev was appointed as first secretary of the Baku City Party Committee and Bureau member. Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the plenum. The plenum also decided to hold the 45th Baku City Party Conference on 23 and 24 December 1983.

Participating in the work of the plenum were Comrade (Madvinstov), responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Ramiz Mekhtiyev, candidate member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

KUNAYEV VISITS NEW PIONEER PALACE IN ALMA-ATA

PM131544 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 83

[KAZTAG report: "Visit to a Pioneer Palace"]

[Excerpt] The Pioneers of the republic's capital have received a remarkable present -- the construction of a unique palace that has added to the beauty of Alma-Ata's architecture has been completed. The new Pioneer Palace has room for more than 9,000 children at any one time.

The new Pioneer Palace was visited by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party's Central Committee. He visited the pavilions, work rooms for circles and sections, looked over the swimming pool and the "Youngsters' Work" exhibition, enquired about the equipment of the premises and the facilities for the children's study and games, and chatted to the architects, and Komsomol and Pioneer workers.

GRISHIN ATTENDS METALLURGICAL CONFERENCE

LD190050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The collective of the All-Union Scientific Research and Planning and Design Institute of Metallurgical Engineering and its party organization is designed to try to get scientific forces to concentrate in the main directions of work. Ways of solving these tasks were examined today at the institute's report and election party conference.

The conference was addressed by Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee.

PRAVDA REVIEWS SEPTEMBER ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

PM170959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric "All-Union Competition Diary": "Toward the Planned Goal"]

[Excerpts] Industry

The country's industry fulfilled the September plan for sales and production of a number of very important types of output. There was above-target production of a considerable quantity of gas, steel pipes, chemical plant protection agents, motor vehicles tires, computer equipment, individual kinds of manufacturing equipment, tractors, radio receivers, and other consumer goods.

The total volume of industrial production increased 4.9 percent compared with September last year. Labor productivity in industry increased 4.4 percent during this period.

The chemical industry, the majority of machine-building sectors, and the food, microbiological, and medical industries ensured increasing rates of production development, as did the following republics -- the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Kirghizia, Armenia, and Turkmenia.

A number of ministries failed to cope with the targets for production and output sales. In September the plans were not fulfilled by the USSR Coal Industry Ministry in terms of output sales and growth of labor productivity and coal production, by the USSR Ferrous Metallurgy Ministry in terms of production of metal products, by the Mineral Fertilizers Production Ministry in terms of production of mineral fertilizers and sulfuric acid, by the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry in terms of labor productivity growth and production of the most important types of timber, by the USSR Construction Materials Industry in terms of production of cement, window glass, and slate, or by the USSR Light Industry Ministry in terms of output sales and production of cotton and silk fabrics. The chief reasons are laggardness in developing these sectors' production base, the low level of use of manufacturing equipment, and shortcomings in material and technical supplies. In light industry this is also connected with the shortage of certain types of raw materials and skilled cadres, as well as the slow reorganization of production, which must promptly take consumers' changing demands into account.

Economic leaders, party organs, and public organizations must analyze in depth both the successes and the failures and draw lessons from them. This is particularly important now that the last quarter of the year has begun. A careful investigation of the blunders and effective assistance will make it possible to mobilize labor collectives to seek additional reserves. And these exist in every sector, as is evidence by the experience of socialist competition stalwarts.

Agriculture

This is a busy time for grain growers in the eastern regions. Altay Kray machine operators, who were lagging behind earlier, have pulled themselves up.

Belorussian potato growers are in good spirits: They have finished harvesting the "second grain" much earlier than usual. In the country as a whole tubers have been lifted on 3 million hectares.

Beet growers have their own tasks: to gather the harvest without loss and quickly deliver the produce to the refineries. The roots have been lifted from 2.8 million hectares -- 80 percent of the entire area.

In certain rayons of Orel and Kursk Oblasts beets are late in being transported from the fields owing to the inefficient use of transport. This leads to a reduction in their sugar content. Lithuanian farms are lagging behind with harvesting.

The maturing of cotton has been somewhat delayed. This has made farmers mobilize all reserves in order not to remain in debt to the state. The chief emphasis is on improving the productivity of machines. It is precisely the broad mechanization of work that has helped Uzbek farms to hand over 2.8 million metric tons of raw cotton to the state.

Gathering of the harvest has entered the concluding phase, and farmers are gradually concentrating their attention on preparing next year's grainfield. Winter crops have been sown on 36 million hectares, and fall plowing has been carried out on 77.4 million hectares.

A difficult time has arrived for livestock raisers. It is necessary to build up livestock productivity and at the same time greet the winter fully armed. A good feed base has been laid down. Some 21 percent more hay and 9 percent more haylage has been procured than last year. Compared with the same period last year, milk purchases increased 10 percent, livestock and poultry purchases 7 percent, and egg purchases 4 percent during the 9 months. And at the same time it is an alarming fact that not all the possibilities for increasing livestock and poultry procurements are being utilized in a number of Kazakh and Kirghiz oblasts or in Belgorod and Volgograd Oblasts.

It is a matter of honor for rural workers to cope successfully with the year's socialist pledges.

USSR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SUMS UP 2 YEARS' WORK

LD181635 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- The USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry held a general meeting of its members of Moscow's International Trade Center today to sum up the results of its work over the past two years.

The USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, set up to promote the development of business ties between the Soviet Union and foreign countries, maintains stable contacts with associations of businessmen in 80 countries. In the period under review about 200 symposiums and conferences involving foreign firms and companies were held in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and other cities. 170 foreign delegations visited the Soviet Union. The biggest of them were a U.S. group (300 people) who arrived to the session of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, a delegation of Japan (250 people) attending a meeting of the Soviet-Japanese Committee for Economic Cooperation, and a delegation of Great Britain to the annual meeting of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

Since 1981 contracts to the sum of over 40 billion roubles were signed at exhibitions held in the Soviet Union and abroad with the assistance of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Export contacts account for 15 billion roubles.

In the field of patenting the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry maintains contacts with 65 countires. As of today 21,000 patents on Soviet inventions have been issued abroad, and more than 12,000 patents covering foreign inventions have been issued in the Soviet Union. Industrially developed countries have acquired 85 per cent of the total number of Soviet licenses sold abroad.

The USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry takes an active part in the work of the International Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the International Labor Organisation, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property and the Union of International Exhibitions.

ACHIEVEMENTS, SHORTCOMINGS IN FOOD INDUSTRY

LD161211 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Fedor Stepanovich Kolomiyets, first deputy USSR minister of the food industry -- date, place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Kolomiyets] The quiet, often unnoticed, but very important daily and intense work by the workers in our industry is directly linked, like perhaps no other, with satisfying the vital needs of Soviet people. Their labor watch continues day and night in an effort to produce a greater amount of tasty and healthy foodstuffs. Thus, for example, in the first 9 months alone, 150,000 metric tons of granulated sugar was produced above plan; almost 200,000 metric tons of above-plan baked goods; 30,000 metric tons of above-plan confectionary; and 16 million above-plan cans of food.

Our ministry's enterprises are now procuring and processing on a mass scale sugar beets, potatoes, sunflowers, and grapes. From the latest harvest almost 3.5 million metric tons of sugar have already been produced. This is a new record.

[Question] Fedor Stepanovich, as everyone knows the food program set a series of tasks, both long-term and daily, urgent ones; among these tasks that must be solved is the reduction of losses and food wastage.

[Answer] Yes. Food industry workers are currently engaged in useful and serious work to make rational and economical use of raw material resources. In the past 9 months alone more than 40,000 metric tons of granulated sugar have been produced at factories by reducing losses and wastage and by improving methods of processing the raw material. Note should be made of the purposeful work done by bakery industry enterprises to make the best possible use of grain supplies. This has enabled a saving to be made of more than 15,000 metric tons of grain and 6,000 metric tons of flour. We calculate that implementation of all the measures will enable us this year to produce additional output and make savings of material resources amounting to over R170 million in retail price terms.

[Question] Fedor Stepanovich, how is the capital construction program being implemented during this 5-year plan; how is the modernization of existing enterprises proceeding?

[Answer] During the first 2 and 1/2 years of the 5-year plan, 63 new enterprises were built, increasing fixed capital stock by 10 percent.

[Question] Fedor Stepanovich, how are workers in the industry marking their professional holiday?

[Answer] Approximately 1,800 teams and over 20,000 workers have already fulfilled the tasks for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. However, while speaking about our achievements in developing the food industry and increasing the production of foodstuffs, we can clearly see, too, and know about, our shortcomings. We still have no small number of enterprises which do not fulfill their production plans. We are not producing enough goods with convenient bagging and packaging. To our great regret there are instances of poor management and serious work neglect.

We workers in the food industry must immediately remove all these negative phenomena and wage a resolute fight against those who infringe discipline. This, of course, will ensure a further increase in the production of high-quality foodstuffs.

AUCCTU CHAIRMAN VIEWS ROLE OF USSR TRADE UNIONS

PM141011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 83 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by AUCCTU Chairman S. Shalayev: "Soviet Trade Unions in the Society of Developed Socialism"]

[Text] The improvement of the developed socialist society is the chief substance of the multifaceted activity of the CPSU and the entire Soviet people in our time. In resolving this complex and large-scale task the CPSU relies on the creative activeness of the broadest masses of the working people and on their public organizations, including the largest of them -- the trade unions.

Under the Leninist party's leadership the Soviet trade unions have invariably acted as a powerful creative force at all stages of building the new society. Their ranks have increased considerably over the years of Soviet power. Today the country's trade unions unite 132 million working people. It may be stated with good reason that we have fulfilled the task set by V.I. Lenin of working to unite all workers and employees to a man in trade unions, extending the work of the trade unions to the peasantry, and turning the trade unions into a school of administration and management for all working people. Some 753,000 primary trade union organizations, more than half a million shop committees, over 3 million trade union groups -- this is the strong structural fabric, tested by experience, which ensures that trade unions are able to unite and direct the efforts of all the country's working people.

The uniting of all groups of working people in trade unions reflects the most important social processes taking place in our society: the effacing of the substantial differances between the city and the countryside and between mental and physical work. It helps to form the social homogeneity of the society of developed socialism, to strengthen the friendship of the peoples, and to develop socialist internationalism. These processes are being felt with still greater force now that the exchange of trade union cards has begun everywhere.

Thus, without betraying their social nature and specificness and continuing to find themselves, to use Lenin's definition, "between the party and state power," Soviet trade unions are increasingly fully manifesting themselves both as a form of organizing the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry and as a new form of social tie.

The sphere of the economy and of the people's labor -- in the broad sense of the word -- activity has always been decisive in the development of society. The cardinal task here today is to set in motion all factors which contribute to achieving a new and considerably higher level of economic efficiency and of labor productivity and quality and strengthening discipline at every work place and every enterprise, on the scale of the national economy as a whole.

Naturally, the socialist state is the chief tool for the practical realization of the policy elaborated by the party in this sphere. But under the conditions of socialism the trade unions also have a direct and immediate interest in successfully resolving this task. For they can successfully realize their purpose of showing constant concern for working people's material well-being and for the protection of their interests and rights only on the basis of a highly efficient and dynamically developing economy.

Sometimes our opponents abroad, who are accustomed to approaching trade unions, including trade unions in socialist countries, only from the position of "old trade unionism" [professionalizm], to use V.I. Lenin's words, express bewilderment at the fact that Soviet trade unions engage in resolving economic production problems.

We will cite just one example by way of elucidation. Unlike trade unions in capitalist countries, Soviet trade unions participate in the distribution of national income. In particular, many of their suggestions on increasing the construction volumes of housing, children's establishments, and enterprise canteens and expanding the production of coveralls, ventilation systems, and other means of protecting workers were taken into account when drawing up the national ecnomic plan for 1983 -- and all this through the planned increase in national income. Such facts best explain why it is necessary to strive not only to fulfill but also to overfulfill plan targets and why we also consider the struggle to improve labor productivity and to save material resources our own "trade union" questions and our vital concern.

At the same time, the forms and methods of the trade unions' participation in resolving these tasks are unique and peculiar to them alone as mass organizations and as a school of socialist management. Let us take, for example, the problem of saving and making rational use of material, financial, and labor resources. Cooperating directly with state administrative-economic organs of management in resolving it, the trade unions elaborate and implement their own specific measures. Paramount attention is devoted to generalizing and disseminating the initiatives which emerge from the very midst of the working masses. These include, for example, the initiative of the collective of the Severodonetsk Azot Production Association to ensure the entire increase in output in the 11th 5-Year Plan without an increase in the consumption of energy resources, the initiative of the working people of Leningrad's Elektrosila and Odessa's Kislorodmash to ensure the entire increase in output volume without an increase in metal consumption, and others.

As experience shows, the solution to many social problems should be sought, above all, on the paths of scientific and technical progress. Of course, the decisive word here belongs to the appropriate state organizations. Under socialism, however, as K. Marx has foreseen, science becomes a direct productive force of society and is transformed "from a tool of class supremacy into popular force." Thus, the scientific and technical societies and the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers are organizations to which more than 24 million people belong today. Scientific and technical societies have placed 62 comprehensive scientific, technical, and socioeconomic programs of the 11th 5-Year Plan under public control.

Trade unions also take an active part in work on the broad introduction of collective forms of organizing and stimulating labor -- team contracting, above all -- which have proved the possibility of effectively influencing the resolution of the whole range of questions of improving the economic machinery, involving working people in production management, and educating the new person.

The directions and forms of the trade unions' economic production work are diverse. But they are based on the proven method of drawing working people into the struggle to realize economic building plans -- socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward work.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum that "the forms of socialist competition, as well as other public initiatives and mass movements, are not something stagnant or something given once and for all. They change depending on the level of society's material and spiritual maturity. And it is the party's duty to notice in good time, support, and disseminate all useful, vital initiatives."

Soviet trade unions perceive this party instruction as a guide for action and are realizing it in practice in their work.

The trade unions' activities both in the economic production sphere (as a school of management) and in the sociopolitical sphere (as a school of administration) are different aspects of their realization of their role as a SCHOOL OF COMMUNISM [capitalized passage pubished in boldface]. This all-embracing Leninist definition expresses the very essence of their work throughout the period of building the new society. And it is from precisely these positions that we approach such a fundamental and traditionally important function of the trade unions as the protection of working people's interests.

As V.I. Lenin foresaw, the protective function of our trade unions long ago developed into concern for the working people's labor and social interests. Trade unions exercise control over norm setting, earnings, and the state of labor safety procedures and techniques, organize working people's rest, and help to resolve housing and domestic problems.

At the same time the task of protecting the rights of working people in socialist production from violations of laws and from abuses by officials also remains an urgent task. Trade unions possess great potential for this and the necessary authority. In additon to significant measures of moral and material influence trade union organs can, where necessary, also take advantage of their right to express mistrust in those economic leaders who commit serious violations of labor legislation, fail to fulfill pledges under a collective contract, and use red tape in their work.

But trade union organizations still see it as their chief task, jointly with economic leaders, to create in every labor collective an atmosphere that rules out the very possibility of a violation of a person's rights or of indifference being shown toward him.

An extremely important aspect of the trade unions' role as a school of communism is their constantly increasing educational function.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions have become the political basis for further strengthening the trade unions' educational function and an integral and clearly and precisely substantiated program of their practical work in this sphere. They also defined a new, higher measure of the trade unions' responsibility to the party for this very important sector of their activity.

The Fifth AUCCTU Plenum, which examined the trade unions' tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum resolution and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's plenum speech, defined that trade union organizations must make better use of the very rich arsenal of educational means at their disposal and employ them actively and creatively.

Trade unions can and must increase the effectiveness of such very important forms of education in labor as socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to work, the participation of workers and employees in production management, economic education, mentorship, technical creativity, and others.

Trade unions can and must make considerably better use of their network of cultural, educational, sports, tourist, and other rest establishments so that working people can make better use of their free time in the interests of physical and spiritual development and everything that comes under the concept of socialist civilization.

And, finally, it is a question of trade unions maximally realizing their unique possibility of getting through to literally every working person, so that participation in our trade union work and the improvement of its style increasingly serve millions of trade union activists and all working people as the school of administration and management and the school of communism of which V.I. Lenin spoke when defining the trade union's role in socialist society.

As our country's experience shows, the improvement of the economy of developed socialism is inseparable from the tasks of deepening and developing socialist democracy in every possible way. The trade unions are one of the most important links in it.

Participating in the development and deepening of socialist democracy, the trade unions rely in all their activity on the principle of democratic centralism, which makes it possible to successfully combine the masses' creativity and initiative with the advantages of the unified system of leadership and centralized planning and management. An interpretation of self-management that tends toward anarchosyndicalism, toward the fragmentation of society into corporations independent of each other and completing with each other, toward democracy without discipline, and toward the concept of rights without obligations is profoundly alien to Soviet trade unions as well as to the Leninist party.

Remaining a nonstate, public organization which fully preserves its organizational independence from state power and its freedom of action, Soviet trade unions have never crossed and will never cross the dividing line between this independence and autonomy of theirs and the wittingly false "independence" and "freedom" which socialism's enemies suggest that the socialist countries' trade unions should exercise, by assuming the function of some force in opposition to the socialist state. One wonders why trade unions should be in confrontation with our state if it ensures in practice all the necessary conditions for the unhindered functioning of trade union organizations both in enterprises and at all other levels of our social system? In its entire history the Soviet state has not promulgated a single law that has in any way limited the trade unions' activities, rights, and freedoms.

On the contrary, it unswervingly follows the path of extending the trade unions' rights and giving them help and assistance in their work. The USSR Constitution adopted in 1977 enshrined the trade unions' increasing role. Their high legal position is convincingly evidenced, in particular, by the fact that the management of enterprises, organizations, and establishments now performs approximately 70 different economic and social functions by agreement with or in conjunction with the trade union committee.

New, broader, and more diverse opportunities to participate in developing and improving democracy in the production sphere have been opened up before trade unions in connection with the adoption of the USSR law "On Labor Collectives and the Enhancement of Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Establishments, and Organizations." This act, which was drawn up and submitted to the supreme legislative organ jointly by the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU, extends the trade unions' rights -- primarily their primary organizations' rights -- and increases their responsibility for the state of affairs in enterprises, organizations, and establishments.

Taking a self-critical approach to assessing our work, we also see our shortcomings in this sphere and are working to eliminate them and to ensure that every trade union organization helps most fully and effectively to realize the labor collectives' diverse powers.

Relations between the trade unions and the Communist Party are of fundamental significance for the successful functioning of the political system of developed socialism. The principles of these relations were elaborated in depth by V.I. Lenin. They have enjoyed further development over the years of Soviet power, been enriched with new historic experience, and remain unshakable today.

Being the leading nucleus of our society's political system and the highest form of sociopolitical organization, the CPSU shows constant concern to ensure that all its components, including the trade unions, fulfill their functions as well as possible and reflect as fully as possible -- to use V.I. Lenin's words -- that by which the masses live and that which pains them.

The unity of Soviet trade unions with the Communist Party, the unity of the other socialist countries' trade unions with their communist and workers parties, and the leading role of these parties with regard to the working people's trade associations are one of the key points in capitalism's ideological confrontation with socialism.

Forgetting or drawing a veil over the class nature of trade unions and asserting their supposed "apoliticalness" and "neutrality" is a deliberate method of bourgeois ideologues, reformists, and revisionists. Their slogans about freedom of associations and organizations "in all forms and for any purposes," about "absolute freedom," and so forth are not new and have been used repeatedly by opportunists and antisocialist forces for the purpose of liquidating the revolutionary gains of the working class. Our entire history and all Soviet reality convincingly attest that it is party leadership that is the source of the trade unions' strength and the guarantee of their successful activity and of the strengthening of their role in the system of the people's socialist self-management.

Soviet trade unions are linked by indissoluble ties to the Communist Party. They have not had, do not have, and cannot have aims other than those which the Communist Party sets itself and the entire Soviet people. They have not had, do not have, and cannot have interests other than those which our state of the whole people upholds.

In their international activity, too, our trade unions are constantly strengthening friendship and solidarity with working people throughout the world, and they come out actively against imperialism and for peace, the peoples' security, and social progress.

Soviet trade unions will continue to remain loyal to communist ideals and to travel Lenin's course unswervingly in unity with the party.

USSR OFFICIAL ON NUCLEAR POWER DEVELOPMENT

PM161455 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Article by G. Shasharin, USSR first deputy minister of power and electrification: "The Atom in Coveralls"]

[Text] The nuclear power industry is the centerpiece of the USSR Energy Program. And this emphasis is not coincidental. Let me remind you that, while approximately 90 percent of fuel resources are located in the country's eastern regions, three-fourths of electricity consumers are situated west of the Urals.

The transportation of organic fuel to power stations currently accounts for one-third of state freight traffic. This entails enormous material expense, overloading the railroads and exacerbating the rolling stock shortage. Moreover, organic fuel and water resources cannot satisfy the country's energy requirements, and water resources cannot satisfy the country's energy requirements, especially in its European part. Only nuclear fuel, which is thousands of times more efficient than oil and coal, can solve the problem.

The capacity of the country's existing nuclear power stations currently totals 17.5 million kilowatts. They ahve shown themselves highly reliable and efficient in service. The nuclear power industry's efficiency will still further increase with the changeover to fast-breeder reactors, in which natural uranium "works" 30-40 times harder by forming a secondary nuclear fuel. Sophisticated use of nuclear fuel will virtually solve the energy resources problem for the foreseeable future. There is a lot to be done, however, in order to attain that goal. Prototype industrial fast-breeder reactors are now being put through their paces in Shevchenko and at the Beloyarsk nuclear power station.

It is important to stress the social and ecological significance of the nuclear power industry's development. Stations operating on traditional fuel currently discharge into the atmosphere hundreds of millions of tons of ash and sulfur dioxide every year. Every year 5 times more oxygen than is consumed by the entire population of the world is burned in furnaces. Nuclear power stations do not pollute the atmosphere with ash and sulfur, and the reliability of their equipment guarantees their completely safe operation.

The nuclear power industry's advantages stem from the rapid rate of its development. Nuclear power stations with a capacity of 9 million kilowatts were commissioned in the 10th 5-Year Plan period -- three times as much as in the preceding 5 years. A further 5 million kilowatts have been added in the last 2 years. Another five power units with a capacity of 5.5 million kilowatts are currently nearing completion. As we can see, the young sector is striding ahead ever more rapidly. Some 18 nuclear power stations, whose total potential will top 80 million kilowatts, are currently under construction in the country. The first-ever nuclear heat supply stations will be commissioned outside Gorkiy and Voronezh. They are compact, highly-efficient, reliable, and durable. One such station produces enough heat for a city with a population of around 400,000 people.

The nuclear power industry is, on the whole, developing at increasing preferential rates. These rates are still, however, lower than expected and than is possible. The targets for increasing power capacity over the last 10 years were not achieved. The 11th 5-Year Plan in fact started with a backlog. There were several reasons for this. It must be frankly admitted that many agencies involved in the construction of nuclear power stations, including the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and Machine Building Ministeries, have failed to ensure the requisite development rate. The most determined steps must now be taken to clear the backlog, get back on schedule, and commission power capacities according to plan. To this end the sector's headquarters is focusing attention on improving the whole "site selection-planning-construction-operation" production cycle.

Above all, we must complete the creation of an optimal standardized design for a nuclear power station in order to put nuclear power station construction on a production-line basis. The technical prerequisites for this exist.

The project's implementation is, however, being delayed by a number of economic and organizational considerations. For example, a 1-million-kilowatt main unit with a water-cooled and water-moderated reactor was commissioned at the Novovoronezhskaya AES in 1980; the first power unit of this type was commissioned, in a redesigned version, at the Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya AES; and the construction of a similar complex at the Kalininskaya AES is nearing completion.

And the design of the "million-kilowatters" now being built at the Zaporozhskaya, Balakovskaya, and other AESes has been revised twice. Each revision represents an improvement, but such revisions are one of the main reasons for the delay in commissioning new energy capacities. A design should remain stable for at least 10 years. Building on a one-off basis costs the state a great deal. The difficulties and unproductive costs for designers, development engineers, equipment suppliers, construction workers, and assemblers are considerably increased.

The search for new designs was justified at the initial stage. The time has come, however, to make practical use of the experience accumulated. What is the hitch? It must be admitted, designers are not always concerned about standardizing their work. In their quest for high planning ceilings and manning levels, some leaders are unnecessarily amending already finalized and field-tested designs. This is a harmful trend. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has taken steps prohibiting the amendment of a design without consulting the ministry's scientific and technical council and leadership.

Another aspect of the problem is the heterogeneity of the equipment being made by plants. For example, Kharkov machine builders produce one kind of turbine for a reactor, while Leningrad machine builders produce another. And the generators designed and made for them are also different. This "independence" adversely affects the rate of construction and of equipment assembly and tuning, and increases the cost of work. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification collegium has adopted a number of principled decisions aimed at putting planning in good order, improving the organization of work in construction, and strengthening discipline and accountability for work entrusted to people. Now it is important to persistently implement the measures outlined and to continue to improve the economic machinery. We are relying here on the cooperation of the Ministry of Power Machine Building and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry.

There are a number of other causes inhibiting the rate at which nuclear power stations are being built. A nuclear power station is a highly sophisticated complex of technical structures fitted out with purpose-made thermomechanical, electrical, and other types of equipment. The large volume of work and stringent quality requirements dictate the need to attract a large number of highly-skilled construction workers and assemblers, to industrialize and mechanize operations, and to provide continuous material and technical backup. At the same time, however, the concentration of resources on small sites is ineffective without efficient cooperation between all those involved in the construction work. The Ministry of Power and Electrification leadership is not satisfied with the way in which the construction of nuclear power industry installations is progressing. Plan targets for commissioning new capacities at AESes are still not being achieved. In addition to planning and administrative shortcomings, cases of irrational use being made of construction materials and machinery are also taking their toll. Much working time is still being lost as a result of breakdowns in material and technical backup, slack production discipline, and poor labor organization. How do we intend to straighten things out?

The introduction of standard designs will make it possible to change over to production-line construction of several power units simultaneously on the same site. It will thus be possible to commission power blocks within two years of one another. This method will considerably reduce construction time and help to sharply increase labor productivity by virtue of the repetition of operations on each unit by specialized teams. Estimates indicate that a construction and assembly work front worth R100 million a year could be created at a single construction site.

Production-line construction means, of course, having to provide well-organized backup in the shape of construction materials, structures, and equipment in strict production sequence. It is in this area that we still have many obstacles to overcome. There is an acute shortage of standard construction equipment, especially cranes. It is therefore necessary to draw up individual construction organization plans and flowcharts. This makes it more difficult to disseminate progressive methods and leading experience. A start has nevertheless been made on production-line construction. Power industry construction workers at the Zaporozhskaya AES are building four reactor units simultaneously. The first of them is due to be commissioned this year.

In the remaining years of the current 5-year plan period and in the 12th 5-Year Plan an enormous amount of construction, assembly, and finishing work will be done on nuclear power industry projects. The successful completion of this work will depend on the efficiency of and cooperation among many ministries and departments and on material and technical backup. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification leadership is counting on the USSR Gosplan's help in changing over to continuous capital investment planning. It will then be possible to promptly create sufficient reserves to be able to operate smoothly and to a high standard.

Overcoming its growing pains, the nuclear power industry is confidently gaining the high ground in providing the national economy with power.

SOVIET SCIENTIST ON NUCLEAR POWER PROSPECTS

PM161513 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Professor O. Kazachkovskiy under the rubric "Science and Technology: Horizons of the 21st Century": "Reactors for the Future" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Energy production plays an extremely important part in the development of production forces. In fact a certain expenditure of energy is invested in all the material benefits enjoyed by man. There is a direct interdependence between prosperity and energy availability. In order for the national economy to expand uninterruptedly, the power industry must develop at a preferential rate.

What can we expect from the nuclear power industry? What heights will it reach by the end of the 20th century? How will it develop in the future? These questions from KRASNAYA ZVEZDA readers are answered by Prof Oleg Kazachkovskiy, director of the Physics and Power Engineering Institute of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Power, a Lenin Prize winner, and doctor of physical-mathematical sciences.

Our country is the home of the nuclear power industry, and we are rightly proud that it was in the USSR, under our socialist system, that the very complex scientific and technical task of making nuclear power serve the interests of peace and progress was first solved. The creative atomic era began when the world's first industrial AES was commissioned. That happened in the city of Obninsk near Moscow on 27 June 1954.

Nearly 30 years have passed since then. AESes are now in operation in many countries of the world. More and more new AESes are being built. In keeping with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, electricity generation by means of AESes will more than double in our country in this 5-year plan alone. The long-term USSR Energy Program notes the need for a further development of AESes.

How can such an interest in the nuclear power industry be explained? There are quite substantial reasons for it. The fact is that, metaphorically speaking, the nuclear power industry "arrived" in the nick of time: The shortage of conventional energy resources was becoming increasingly perceptible primarily where they were needed most -- in the most developed economic areas. The transportaion of energy in any form is not cheap. Nor should it be forgotten that the so-called organic fuels (oil, gas, and coal) are not only a very good but, in most instances, irreplaceable raw material for various [other] industries. Burning organic raw materials is the most unproductive way of using them. It was D.I. Mendeleyev who pointed out that burning oil for heat is the same as burning money.

The nuclear power industry is based on the use of a completely new way of obtaining energy (the use of uranium in modern thermal breeder reactors produces 10,000 times more energy than an equivalent quantity of burned oil) and in our day is technologically ready for broad-scale industrial application. The question of reliability and safety is, of course, not unimportant. It is important for all industries, but there are special circumstances here. It just so happened that nuclear energy appeared to the world for the first time in the horrific guise of the atomic bombs dropped by the Americans on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which caused death and suffering to many hundreds of thousands of completely innocent people

It must be said that, from the technical viewpoint, the occasional fear regarding the nuclear power industry is unfounded. Even though there is quite a lot of uranium at any operational AES (more than in an A-bomb), a nuclear explosion is impossible. This is ruled out in principle. Furthermore, as experience shows, the nuclear power industry is in general one of the most "harmless" industrial sectors. This applies both to service personnel and to the environment. "Spent" nuclear fuel comes in such a concentrated form that it is possible not to discard it but to store it in special containers of a quite acceptable size. I should point out that they contain valuable substances which we may need in the future. Futhermore, a whole series of technical measures for the prevention and localization of potential damage are put into practice at the AES planning stage.

Thus AESes are very promising. What else must be done for their widespread industrial application? Economic efficiency is an important indicator. It is also a decisive criterion of expediency. Virtually from the time they first appeared, AESes have been quite able to compete with conventional power stations. The further they progress, the more profitable they become.

Well, what are the nuclear power industry's prospects? Will the stocks of nuclear raw materials and above all of uranium which, in the main, is what AESes now use, last long? World stocks total several million tons. At first glance that seems a very modest figure. We have become used to quite different proportions with regard to conventional fuel. Let us recall that our country mines over 700 million metric tons of coal annually. But a comparison in terms of weight here clearly shows nothing. It must be borne in mind that nuclear fuel possesses a colossal thermal capacity. It is about 3 million times greater than coal. That is why, with regard to energy, the nuclear power industry's resources are many times greater than conventional resources.

All is well, it would seem. But the question is not that easy. The fact is that only a very small amount (less than 1 percent) of natural uranium (the so-called uranium-235 isotope) can be turned into nuclear fuel suitable for burning directly in an AES. The remainder, that is, more than 99 percent, (another isotope -- uranium-238) is virtually useless.

Current (first generation) AESes based on nuclear thermal breeder reactors use the 235 isotope. The remainder is waste. If plans were laid only for AESes of this type, nuclear power resources are indeed modest -- several times less than organic fuel stocks. At best they would last for just a few decades. Thus science views the use of AESes with thermal breeder reactors merely as a stage of limited tactical significance. What will happen next?

Even before the commissioning of the Obninsk AES -- the world's first -- research began in our country into the problem of creating fast-neutron energy reactors (fast-breeder reactors). The interest in these reactors had to do with the suggestion expressed at that time that it might be possible to make full use in them of all the uranium extracted. This possibility is based on the quite unconventional nature of nuclear fuel. The fact is that in the operation of any reactor a process takes place in addition to the burning of fuel that is quite the reverse of fuel use -- the production of new nuclear fuel. This new artificial fuel -- plutonium -- is produced from uranium-238.

In thermal breeder reactors a comparatively small amount of plutonium is formed and does not compensate for the burning of the original fuel. It was suggested that in a fast-neutron chain reaction the intensiveness of the process of fuel creation increases considerably and more than compensates for the fuel burned. In other words, reproduction of nuclear fuel will take place.

Large-scale work began. The very idea of the possibility of extended reproduction by means of fast-breeder reactors had to be corroborated (or refuted). That was not easy. The parameters of nuclear reactions which determine the reproduction potential to a very high degree proved almost immeasurable. Nature particularly protects its most important and significant secrets. Nonetheless, in a comparatively short period (approximately 10 years) it became possible to formulate experimental methods, to carry out a large amount of research, and to establish at the same time that extended reproduction in fast-breeder reactors was possible.

The technical development of fast-breeder reactors also proved difficult. A number of complex engineering tasks had to be resolved. The main task related to the fact that to extract heat from the uranium heat-generating elements within the reactor it was impossible to use the tired and widespread coolant -- ordinary water. The hydrogen contained in it slows down the neutrons and harms reproduction. Liquified sodium was chosen as the coolant. This was a bold decision. It was necessary to create a completely new, unprecedented industrial process to produce liquid sodium. Other very complex tasks were also resolved. As a result the BN-350 large-scale power reactor was commissioned in the city of Shevchenko (Kazakhstan) and the BN-600 was commissioned in Sverdlovsk Oblast. The experience of producing and operating these reactors not only confirmed the correctness of the decision and the technical feasibility of industrial reactors using sodium coolant, but also their high operational qualities.

Thus fast-breeder reactors guarantee that the uranium extracted is fully utilized and thereby make it possible to resolve the strategic task of satisfying mankind's energy needs for many centuries.

What is the economic position here? Nuclear reactors are somewhat inferior to thermal reactors in this respect at present. Despite their higher thermal efficiency, their relative capital investment is higher. Thermal reactors consume much more uranium, and even its current comparative cheapness cannot compensate for the differences in relative capital investments. It is necessary, however, to take into account not only the current situation but also the long term. And that is clearly in favor of fast-breeder reactors.

As the extraction of uranium expands, it will be necessary to switch to poorer deposits. The extraction and processing of low-grade ore entails great expentiture. And the lower the grade, the greater the costs will be. Increasing the prime cost of uranium will steadily reduce the saving from thermal reactors. Thus the new reactors will become economically preferable long before the end of their life span. With extended reproduction, the current fast-breeder reactors produce more new fuel -- plutonium -- from uranium-238 in quantities more than sufficient for their own operation. At the same time, surplus fuel can be used in newly commissioned reactors.

Our power industry's future lies primarily with the use of the latest nuclear reactors, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. The Soviet Union is the world leader in the development and industrial use of such an important avenue as the nuclear power industry. Looking into the future, I would say that there is every reason to continue maintaining and consolidating our position.

NEW APSATSKIY COAL DEPOSITS DISCOVERED

LD182029 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- Soviet geologists have completed the exploration of the Apsatskiy coal deposit -- the fifth one along the Baykal-Amur Mainline. The coal deposits there are covered by a thin seam of rock, which permits the open-cast development of the deposit. The coal reserves, situated 40 kilometres away from the railroad, are estimated at hundreds of millions of tons. The coal extracted there will be burned at thermal power plants of the region, a TASS correspondent was told at the USSR Ministry of Geology.

According to the estimates of geologists, 70 per cent of the raw material base of the coal industry of the USSR is concentrated in the eastern regions of the country. The development of coal deposits there should make up for the reduction of coal extraction in the European part, which is expected by 2000. By this time only coal mines of the Donetsk Basin (the Ukraine) will continue to produce coking coal for metallurgical enterprises.

The Soviet Union possesses the world's biggest coal reserves. In the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period alone (1981-1985) geologists will explore 12,000 million tons of solid fuel suitable for development, although the annual coal extraction in the USSR has long exceeded 700 million tons.

The Kansko-Achinskiy brown coal basin in the Krasnoyarsk region is a unique coal deposit. Coal reserves there amount to 400,000 million tons, and coal can be extracted by the open-cast method. Labour productivity there is ten times higher and the production cost of coal is about five times smaller than in coal mines. By the end of the current decade, it is planned to extract in the Kansko-Achinskiy basin 70 million tons of coal annually, and by 2000 -- 170-200 million tons.

WEATHER COMPLICATING HARVESTING, SOWING

PM171401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 2

[A. Zhakharov "Agricultural Review" "The Last Hectare Is Always Difficult"]

[Excerpt] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that by 10 October 111 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been harvested in the country and that 109.6 million hectares -- or 97 percent of the crop -- had been threshed. Some 2.8 million hectares of corn for grain and 3.6 million hectares of sunflowers has been harvested and 514,000 hectares of rice had been threshed. Some 2.8 million hectares of sugar beet and 2.9 million hectares of potatoes had been lifted. Some 972,000 hectares of vegetables had been gathered in. Some 36 million hectares of winter crops had been sown and 77.4 million hectares of fall plowing had been done.

Until quite recently, grain growers in the RSFSR's Nonchernozem Zone were constantly turning their gaze in the normal direction of the wet weather in the hope of seeing the clouds thicken and in the expectation of abundant rainfall. Not just a little precipitation, but a real downpour -- so as to be sure of drenching the parched soil and to impact growth to the winter wheat and rye which are already turning yellow from lack of moisture. And they got it: One month's normal rainfall fell in many places here inside just 1-2 days.

North Kazakhstan's arable farmers have had to carry out the final stage of the harvest under very difficult conditions. They snatched the last of the 101,000 hectares of grain from the bad weather, as they say.

However, a whole series of zones in Siberia have not had enough weather this fall. In Kurgan Oblast, Altay and Krasnoyarsk Krays, and Chita and Novosibirsk Oblasts rain alternated with snow before there was time to harvest some 2.5 million hectares of grain. Farmers in Chita Oblast found themselves in a very difficult position. Rain and snow there drenched 400,000 hectares of windows and 300,000 hectares of wheat were left standing in the fields. At night the thermometer began falling to minus 6 degrees, even as low as minus 11 degrees.

"Get a crop out at all costs. Do not leave single plant in the fields. Siberia's machine operators are now repeating these words of the Kazakhstan virgin landers increasingly frequently.

The last hectares are always the most intensive. It is like the "last battle" which is the "hardest of all." Nevertheless, the Siberians will not let the snow take away the fruits of their daily labor, their anxieties, hopes and cares.

...Timely and untimely rain -- this is a normal occurence for the country's great area of arable fields. That is the way fall is. It also has its good features. Some 3 million hectares more winter crops have been sown this year than last. This has also been influenced by the restructuring of agricultural management, more efficient cooperation between partners at all levels of the agro-industrial associations, and a more widespread transfer to work using the collective contract method.

That is why the fall sowing is now continuing in Moldavia, the North Caucasus, the Transcaucasus, and the Central Asian republics.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON FRUIT, VEGETABLE SUPPLIES

PM141357 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 Oct 83 p 2

[Interview with N.M. Zaychenko, USSR first deputy minister of fruit and vegetable farming, by special correspondent M. Zarayev: "Vegetables -- All the Year Round; We Reply to Readers' Questions" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] How has the situation regarding procurements, storage, and sale of fruits and vegetables changed this year? How much has this work improved since the creation of the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming? Readers have been asking the SELSKAYA ZHIZN editorial office these questions. At the request of M. Zarayev, the paper's special correspondent, N.M. Zaychenko, USSR first deputy minister of fruit and vegetable farming, is replying to them today.

"The work of the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming," N.M. Zaychenko said, "was recently examined at a CPSU Central Committee Politburo session. After noting an increase in the production of vegetables and cucurbits and the output of fruit and vegetable preserves and the somewhat improved trade in fruit and vegetables, the Politburo drew the attention of the minister and ministry collegium to serious shortcomings in the sector's leadership and instructed them to take practical measures to improve the population's supply of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit and to improve quality and reduce losses of products. The leaders of a number of construction and machine-building ministries and departments have been set the task of ensuring the timely commissioning of fruit and vegetable farming installations and the production of the necessary machines and devices for the sector."

Question: How are things shaping up this year?

Answer: As of the end of September, potato purchases in the country had increased by 2.5 million metric tons in comparison with the same period last year, vegetables by 720,000 metric tons, fruit and berries by 730,000 metric tons, and grapes by more than 800,000 metric tons. This growth in procurement volumes made it possible to ensure the universal provision of the population with fresh cabbage, carrots, potatoes, and large onions.

Calculations, carried out together with the Ministries of Agriculture and Procurements and the union republic Councils of Ministers, show that it is possible to fulfill the annual procurement plans for the main types of vegetables and to sell more fruit, berries, cucurbits, and grapes than last year.

Nonetheless, all this does not yet give us cause to be satisfied. We must bring the average annual consumption of vegetables and cucurbits up to 126-135 kg per person by 1990 and consumption of fruit and berries up to 66-70 kg, the current consumption being 98-100 kg and 40 kg respectively.

Question: What measures is the ministry taking to achieve this aim?

Answer: As procurement subdivisions are created and their material and technical base strengthened, the sector is becoming the main procurer of fruit and vegetable products. Our system is already the main procurer in major fruit and vegetable commodity regions such as Moldavia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Turkmenistan. And altogether throughout the country, we purchase more than 60 percent of vegetables and fruit. Whereas in the last 3 years in the union as a whole purchases of fruit and vegetable products have increased 5 percent, in the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming they have increased 18 percent.

The sector's chief task is to ensure the safekeeping of products along the whole journey from field to consumer, to preserve their taste and commodity qualities, and to sell them promptly and systematically via the specialized trade network. We have at our disposal rather more than one-half of the existing capacities in the country for the storage of fruit, vegetables, and potatoes, ensuring the storage of 6.7 million out of the 11.9 million metric tons. Over 22 percent of all storage facilities are located at the place of production.

Question: I would like to hear in more detail about the expansion of procurement workers' activity actually on the farms.

Answer: We believe this process to be one of the most promising trends in procurement activity, making it possible to considerably reduce fruit and vegetable shipments, accelerate their being laid in long-term storage, and utilize transport more efficiently. This year the volume of products being accepted at the place of production is due to rise to 9.3 million metric tons, which is approximately 20 percent of the volume of procurements across the country. Direct links on the "field to store" model are becoming increasingly widespread. More than 4 million metric tons of fruit, vegetables, and potatoes will be received for sale directly.

Question: Unfortunately, despite these measures -- as the letters to the newspaper attest -- the state of trade in potatoes, vegetables, and fruit leaves much to be desired.

Answer: We too receive many such letters. People are right: Of course, the organization of the potato, vegetable, and fruit trade in a number of places still does not meet modern demands. The standard of services is low because of the inefficiency of center and trade workers and often products of which there are sufficient at centers and depots are not on sale. Because of the lack of highly efficient production lines for commodity processing and packaging of potatoes and vegetables, only 23 percent of these are sold in packaged form. Mechanizing loading and unloading operations and product processing and reducing the use of manual labor remains a "bottleneck" in our work. Industrial enterprises, scientific research institutes, and design bureaus of other sectors could give us considerable assistance in this matter, as is being done with the active help of local party and soviet organs in, for example, Moscow, Kurgan, Klaipeda, Vilnius, Leningrad, and other cities.

We must continue to develop more widely the network of specialized fruit and vegetable stores equipped with the necessary technological equipment and with large-capacity refrigerators and counters with air conditioning.

VASILYEV ON INCREASED RATE OF LAND IMPROVEMENT

LD141459 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpts] An international exhibition, "Land Improvement-83", opens in Moscow today. Our correspondent Aleksandr Ruvinskiy reports:

[Ruvinskiy] The progress of this branch of the national economy is of enormous significance for the entire agro-industrial complex. This was stressed in his speech at the press conference by Nikolay Fedorovich Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources.

[Vasilyev] The rates of land improvement are steadily growing in our country. Improved land has become a reliable basis of stable, guaranteed harvests. Occupying about 11 percent of the entire area of arable and plantations, it has provided over one-third of the whole gross agricultural output. Collective and state farms at present obtain from this land all the cotton and rice, 40 percent of the entire volume of production of grain and corn, half of the yield of fruit and grapes, and a large guantity of other output. In the republics of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus improved land provides over 80 percent of the yield of agricultural crops.

DESIGN OF NEW ILYUSHIN AIRCRAFT DETAILED

LD182033 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- The design bureau named after Sergey Ilyushin is creating a new modification of the IL-86 Airbus that will have a twice greater range — up to 8,000 kilometres. The present head of the bureau Genrikh Novozhilov announced this today at a meeting with representatives of airlines and enterprises of CMEA countries timed to coincide with the bureau's 50th anniversary.

Outwardly the new plane will look only slightly different from the large-body Il-86 that has already become a familiar sight at the country's major airports, Novozhilov said, although its wingspan will be increased by ten metres and its takeoff weight will grow to 230 tons.

Neither will this long-range plane have its own inbuilt stairs. It will spend more time in the air and for this reason will much less often have to take on board or disembark its 300 passengers, as compared to the Il-86 which, as is known, is intended for medium-range carriage.

The second novelty with which the guests were familiarised today at the design bureau was a machine with propellers in the form of numerous blades. The latest theoretical studies and also testing of models in wind tunnels have convincingly demonstrated that planes with such turboprop engines of a new design are in no way inferior to present short-haul planes as regards speed and altitude of flight while using much less fuel both on short and longer flights.

SECOND SOVIET SPUTNIK PLACED IN VENUS ORBIT

LD14090 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- The second automatic interplanetary station "Venus-16" was put into an orbit of an artificial satellite of the Venus today, at 9 hours 22 minutes, Moscow time.

For its mission and scientific equipment this station is similar to the "Venus-15" station, which on October 10 became an artificial satellite of the Venus.

As was reported, the "Venus-16" station was put into an interplanetary trajectory on June 7, 1983. Radio communication sessions were held to control its flight, to check the onboard systems, to receive telemetric and scientific information. In accordance with the flight programme, on June 15 and October 5 corrections of the trajectory of the flight of the station were made.

On October 14 the propulsion unit was switched on for braking and the station changed over from the interplanetary trajectory to the orbit of an artificial satellite of the Venus with a period of revolution of about 24 hours.

The systems and scientific equipment aboard the "Venus-15" and "Venus-16" stations are functioning normally. The information which is received from the stations by the long distance space communication centre is being processed and studied.

The flight of the two Soviet automatic interplanetary stations will make it possible to considerably broaden the volume of scientifc data on the surface and the atmosphere of the planet Venus.

FARMING USES OF SATELLITE OBSERVATIONS DESCRIBED

PM180757 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 83 Second Edition p 4

[Engineer Colonel M. Rebrov article under the rubric "Space Land Service": "Seasonal Faces of the Grainfield"]

[Excerpt] Flight Control Center -- From photographs taken from space orbit scientists have drawn up an outline plan of land use and nature conservation for the Mangyshlak Peninsula, and soil and geographic charts have been made for individual regions of Kalmykia, Turkmenia, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone, the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Southern Urals, Siberia, and the Far East ...(This answers a question put by our reader V. Shkarban of Kuybyshev).

At the Priroda State Center I have seen interesting photographs taken by cosmonauts of the sands of Karakalpakia. The lens has captured what appear to be quite unremarkable spots. However, this is what lentils look like -- basins of fresh water located under the sand. These sources of water are now being used for the development of livestock raising.

Space photographs are of great significance for studying the water resources of the Pamir. The considerable reserves of moisture in the form of ice and snow accumulated on the "roof of the world" are an important source feeding the major water arteries of Central Asia.

Photography from orbit is particularly effective in monitoring irrigated regions. The situation there is not constant and changes annually. Prompt information is important for preventing irrigated land in good time from becoming salty and swampy.

The space patrol can become a reliable means of keeping an eye on regions where locusts -- those voracious pests -- might appear. For a swarm covering 1 square kilometer (that is 40-80 million insects) is capable of destroying 100-200 metric tons of vegetation in just 1 day.

There are diverse technical facilities on board the Meteor-Priroda automatic space apparatuses and the Salyut-Soyuz manned orbital complexes. In addition to multizone photography, use is made of optical-mechanical scanning television systems, spectrometers, and other special instruments. Visual and instrument observations conducted by cosmonauts (in particular V. Lyakhov and A. Aleksandrov, who have now been working in orbit for more than 100 days) have shown that they can identify individual fields from the heterogeneity of color, textural, and structural signs and distinguish winter and spring cereals and interrow crops.

Thousands of photographs have already been taken from space, and hundreds of thousands of radiation spectrums of the earth's surface have been obtained. The saving to be made out of using the aforesaid results runs to millions of rubles. Similar experiments have also been conducted within the framework of international cooperation on the territories of the fraternal socialist countries. In experiments in comparing space information with ground data when determining the yield of cotton, for example, the discrepancy amounted to just 2 quintals per hectare. Very high results have been achieved in forecasting the yields of corn, alfalfa, tobacco....

The information being obtained by the space land service for the needs of agriculture is already contributing today to the successful resolution of the tasks set by the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum in the sphere of agricultural production.

Space research has opened the way to the development of a new scientific direction -- space physical geography. And it generously shares its discoveries with those who cultivate grain and gardens on earth and who take care of and multiply its riches.